

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 194

* LAST EDITION

RUSSIAN DRIVE FORCES SHIFT BY GERMANY

Large Reinforcements of Teutonic Troops From French Front Rushed to Defend Lemberg Against Northern Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dispatches received by the Russian Embassy this morning from Petrograd, containing late advices as to activities and conditions on the eastern front, are considered the most significant received here since the offensive opened.

The German troops in the sector opposite Sevko are retreating in panic in the direction of that town, closely pursued by the Russians. The only relief the panic-stricken Germans have from constant attack is afforded by the foothills of the Carpathians. The Russian force of General Trosdansky is close to the Carpathians. The Russian Army is now threatening the German left flank, and the movement now in progress involves the capture of all the towns and villages between the present Russian front and Lemberg.

The dispatches say that the Germans are making rapid changes of their units about Lemberg to meet the coming storm. On the fourteenth, it is related in the advices, large reinforcements of German troops arrived on the eastern front from the French and Italian fronts. Petrograd also advised that large numbers of German transports are on the Baltic and observers say a frantic effort is being made to bring sufficient forces up to stem the tide against Lemberg. The entire Russian front now is animated by a new zeal that has suddenly seized the troops as they sweep along. The Russian Admiralty has received

(Continued on page seven, column two)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

General Brusiloff still continues to direct a vigorous and successful offensive in the Galician theater. Petrograd reports that in the region of Ladiyan, some 18 miles southwest of Kalna, the Russians, bearing down all opposition, have driven the Austrians from their positions, and have taken more than 1000 prisoners and a number of guns. Determined fighting is also reported from the neighborhood of Perekhinsko, further to the south, where the Russians, a few days ago, forced a passage of the Lomnica. The Austro-Germans are making every effort to throw the Russians back across the river, but so far without success. Petrograd also reports some minor successes in Armenia in the neighborhood of Van. Considerable activity is reported from the French section of the western front. In the Champagne, north of Mont Haut, and on the slopes northeast of Teton, the French captured for some 800 meters and to a depth of 300 meters, a network of powerfully organized trenches, together with 300 prisoners. As the result of an all-night struggle in the neighborhood of Cerny, the Germans managed to retain some elements of the French first line to the extent of about 500 meters.

Only artillery action and air activities are reported from the British section. The chief objectors to this clause are the Conservative members from Ontario and already delegation has waited upon the Premier, and demanded the omission of the exemption clause from the bill. Today is likely to be a day of caucuses. There will be one of those opposing the exemption of divinity students, which will probably be joined by Liberal members from Ontario and elsewhere; then there will be another of the Conservative party itself, and another of the Liberal conscriptionist members who will meet for the purpose of discussing the attitude to be adopted toward the overtures made by the Premier for a union government.

In Parliament itself, there will be an offering which will maintain that keen public interest, so much in evidence for the past few weeks, in the

(Continued on page four, column six)

TROOPS IN PARIS CELEBRATE 14TH

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The armies are apparently putting up a stout resistance on the River Lomnica, where the Russian advance has for the time being been checked. The Russian troop movements have also been impeded by heavy rains which have

(Continued on page six, column one)

Western Theater Operations

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The celebration of the 14th of July was certainly stirring. Thousands of troops came from the trenches and marched through Paris with their bullet-torn flags, worn, dust-covered uniforms and shrapnel-dented helmets. Their generals rode at their head also in their actual fighting gear.

Starting from Vincennes, where President Poincaré conferred various decorations, the tried soldiers of France, marched to the Lion of Belfort and everywhere were greeted with enthusiasm and gratitude. It was noteworthy that the poorer quarters of Paris received the soldiers with exceptional enthusiasm and by the time the Lion of Belfort was reached they were an army carrying bouquets and smothered in flowers.

President Poincaré has issued a characteristic message on the occasion and General Pershing gave his soldiers a day's holiday with instructions to join with their French comrades in honoring "Liberty, equality and fraternity, for the defense of which we are now in France."

CITIZENS GUARD PROPERTY

SEATTLE, Wash.—Hundreds of guards and civilians today guarded mills and camps at Tye, 106 miles from Seattle, in the Cascade Mountains, against damage by I. W. W. members. The troops were brought from Skymish following reports that the I. W. W. would force a strike today in all the Tyre camps. Extra guards have been placed at all Great Northern Railway tunnels and special attention is being given to all trains and railroad property.

As the result of stubborn attacks the Russians have driven the Austrian forces from their positions in the region of Ladiyan, in Galicia, and captured more than 1000 prisoners.

FREE WIRELESS SCHOOL TO OPEN

Free instruction in wireless telegraphy begins tonight at the office of the New England Radio Inspector's office, in the Custom House, under direction of United States Government officials. A class of 45 young men have enrolled for the free course extending over a period of from 26 to 30 weeks. The school is to be held three evenings per week, and graduates are bound to serve as wireless operators in the American merchant marine, the only obligation of the free instruction.

The first few weeks are to be devoted to code work, to be followed by actual experience with a standard ship's wireless set. Stereopticon views are expected to aid the students. The theory of electrically operated radio outfit is to be explained in detail, so that graduates who become operators will be able to fix up any small derangements of the equipment while at sea.

This is said to be the only Federal wireless school in the United States. Instruction is to be given from 7:30 p. m. Arthur Bacheller and his assistant, W. J. Butterworth, are to be the instructors. Mr. Bacheller is the New England Radio Inspector of the New England district, replacing Henry C. Gawler, who is now a lieutenant in the Navy Department.

SPLIT POSSIBLE OVER ARMY BILL

Exemption of Divinity Students Objected to Among Conservatives—Liberals May Oppose Extending Life of Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Another little cloud has risen in the conscription sky, this time coming from the Conservative side of the House, and unless it is promptly met by the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, a serious difference of opinion amongst the Conservatives may lead to a split. The trouble arises over a clause in the military service bill which exempts divinity students from military service. By this provision, all students of ecclesiastical orders and students of colleges who will not be called upon for service, which would mean the exemption of several thousand young men, particularly members of the seminaries in Quebec.

The chief objectors to this clause are the Conservative members from Ontario and already delegation has waited upon the Premier, and demanded the omission of the exemption clause from the bill. Today is likely to be a day of caucuses. There will be one of those opposing the exemption of divinity students, which will probably be joined by Liberal members from Ontario and elsewhere;

then there will be another of the Conservative party itself, and another of the Liberal conscriptionist members who will meet for the purpose of discussing the attitude to be adopted toward the overtures made by the Premier for a union government.

The work of the Department of Justice concerns individuals, and as fast as evidence is collected against any person that will show his criminal intent or activity, he will be arrested. The purpose of the Government is to locate the German agent, probably a representative of Captain von Papen, who is the paymaster of the I. W. W. It is considered that by cutting off the financial supply of this traitorous organization it will be broken up speedily.

The work of the I. W. W., as shown by some crimes committed in the Western States, has been confined to attempts to destroy crops, the purpose being to reduce the supply available for shipment to the enemies of Germany.

I. W. W. in Michigan

Citizens Alliance Issues Warning of Agitators' Presence

HOUGHTON, Mich.—A circular, entitled "Truth," which warns the patriotic people of the district of the appearance of the I. W. W., has been issued by the Citizens Alliance.

It calls to their attention the hostility of that organization to the true interests of labor, and states the belief of clear-headed men in the mining camps where strikes are in progress that the demands of their unions are so impossible that it is clear that these movements are the result of German influences for the purpose of crippling the fighting resources of our country and its allies. Most of the miners here are patriotic and no such situation as has occurred in the West is probable.

Return to Bisbee Discussed

COLUMBUS, N. M.—Legal action against those who were concerned in their deportation from Bisbee, Ariz., July 12, was discussed by the 1200 alleged I. W. W. and sympathizers in their camp yesterday. The belief is growing general that they will be sent back to Bisbee under heavy military guard and will be protected in their rights.

ELEVEN GUARD UNITS MUSTERED

Mobilization Begins Preparation to Enter the Camps—Entire Force to Be in Service After Aug. 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the National Guard in 11 states, constituting the first contingent of the state forces of nearly 500,000 that has been called to the colors, were mobilized on Sunday noon, preparatory to entering concentration camps. In 10 days another contingent will be added, and on Aug. 5 the entire Guard will have been mobilized.

The number called into Federal service in the 11 states on Sunday is 125,000. They are: New York's division, which will go to camp at Spartanburg, N. C.; Pennsylvania's division, to camp at Augusta, Ga.; the Ohio-West Virginia division, to camp at Waco, Tex.; the Iowa-Minnesota-Nebaska-North Dakota and South Dakota division, to camp at Deming, N. M.

Names of American military men of past wars, including several Confederate leaders, have been given by the War Department to the caskets. In each case the name chosen is that of a man from the section represented by the troops concerned, and popular in the vicinity of the camp. Short names were chosen for convenience: Names like Washington and Lincoln were omitted because of the temporary nature of the camps, and other names avoided because they are duplicated by prominent men now living.

The names chosen for the National Army follow:

"Camp Devens," Ayer, Mass., for troops from New England. After Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. A., a native of Massachusetts.

"Camp Upton," Yaphank, L. I., for troops from the metropolitan portion of New York City. After Maj.-Gen. Emery Upton, U. S. V., a native of New York.

"Camp Meade," Annapolis Junction, (Continued on page nine, column four)

BASTILLE DAY 'GREETINGS ARE SENT FRANCE

Presidents of United States and Allied Country Exchange Messages on Anniversary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expressing the hope that "peace and right may soon rule on the ruins of the dark stronghold of unbridled power and conscienceless autocracy," President Wilson sent Bastille Day greetings to France.

His message, addressed to President Poincaré, follows:

"On this anniversary of the birth of democracy in France, I offer on behalf of my countrymen and on my own behalf, fraternal greetings as befit the strong ties that unite our peoples, who today stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of liberty in testimony of the steadfast purpose of our two countries to achieve victory for the sublime cause of the rights of the people against oppression.

"The lesson of the Bastile is not lost to the world of free peoples. May the day be near when on the ruins of the dark stronghold of unbridled power and conscienceless autocracy, the nobler structure, upheld, like your own great republic, on the eternal foundation of peace and right, shall arise to gladden an enfranchised world."

President Poincaré, replying, said:

"The French people who for three years have made so many heroic sacrifices in the defense of right and liberty will receive in grateful emotion the brotherly message which you, Mr. President, were pleased to send me for them. We shall be proud to carry on to victory, elbow to elbow with the great and generous American nation, the war which was let loose on the world by the imperialism of our foes in spite of the strenuous efforts which the French republic always exerted to avert so awful a catastrophe. I, like you, have no doubt that the defeat of autocracy and German militarism will at last open a future of industrious peace and prosperity to liberate mankind."

President Poincaré, replying, said:

"The bill will also prohibit the use of foodstuffs or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits, but will make no mention of beer or wine. The President will be authorized to commandeer such distilled spirits in bond as he may consider essential for these purposes of manufacturing munitions. It is thought likely that the Smoot amendment will be finally dropped out in conference between the two houses.

While the substitute bill framed by Senate leaders anxious to secure the passage of a food control bill is not binding, an attempt will be made to secure the endorsement of this substitute by enough senators to vote it through the Senate.

Senator Gore's substitute bill will (Continued on page nine, column two)

FIFTY CARLOADS OF COAL COMING

New England Committee Announces First of Big Shipments on Way and Flow Will Continue Uninterruptedly

Beginning today the flow of anthracite coal into New England by "all rail" route will be heavily increased, and shipments of larger tonnage will be kept up steadily, according to the New England coal committee in a statement issued today.

The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, which produces only a quarter of the hard coal output of the country, will henceforward—under its agreement with the New England Coal Committee—ship solid trainloads to 28 different distribution points in this territory.

The first load of 50 cars left Shamokin and Mahandy, Pennsylvania district, Sunday morning, then was delivered to the New York Central at Newbury Junction at noon. Its destination is Lawrence, district of Lawrence, Mass. It reached Rotterdam Junction Monday afternoon and should be in Lawrence before noon Tuesday.

This means 2500 tons of coal coming into New England, practically without stop, by way of Rotterdam Junction. The size of shipment is likely to increase to 3000 or 4000 tons.

This new method of shipment, which carries at one time on the same train thousands of tons of fuel desired for one particular locality, requires only a classification of the dealers' orders in railroad headquarters. But it yields, through its simplicity of handling, a great reduction in shifting of freight cars and much greater speed in unloading, and gain in time of return of a given number of cars to the loading point.

It is curious that it has not been employed before, so clearly is it in the line of efficiency in railroading. As it is, it has grown out of the serious coal situation in New England as investigated by the New England coal committee.

The complaint of difficulty in getting returns from interior points proved (Continued on page seven, column five)

GREEK KING FAILS TO CONVOKE CHAMBER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Saturday)—King Alexander has not yet signed the decree convoking the Chamber and there appears to be a difference between him and Venizelos, who is insistent that King Alexander should break openly with Constantine's policy.

REST FOR GENERAL BOTHA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PRETORIA, Transvaal (Saturday)—General Botha has been ordered two months' rest by his medical advisers, and Mr. Malan, Minister of Mines and Industries, will take charge. Colonel Mente will be Minister of Defense and Sir Jacobus Graaf will assume the direction of native affairs.

FOOD BILL IS TO BE PUSHED

Senate Leaders Agree on Measure Which Is Expected to Pass With Little Opposition—Strong Prohibition Clause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disposal of the food control bill this week under the agreement to reach a final vote by Saturday is the program in the Senate. Leaders express the opinion that bipartisan conferences and the recent support given by the President to the original food control bill, will result in the passage of an amended measure.

His message, addressed to President Poincaré, follows:

"On this anniversary of the birth of democracy in France, I offer on behalf of my countrymen and on my own behalf, fraternal greetings as befit the strong ties that unite our peoples, who today stand shoulder to shoulder in defense of liberty in testimony of the steadfast purpose of our two countries to achieve victory for the sublime cause of the rights of the people against oppression.

"The lesson of the Bastile is not lost to the world of free peoples. May the day be near when on the ruins of the dark stronghold of unbridled power and conscienceless autocracy, the nobler structure, upheld, like your own great republic, on the eternal foundation of peace and right, shall arise to gladden an enfranchised world."

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"The bill will also prohibit the use of foodstuffs or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits, but will make no mention of beer or wine. The President will be authorized to commandeer such distilled spirits in bond as he may consider essential for these purposes of manufacturing munitions. It is thought likely that the Smoot amendment will be finally dropped out in conference between the two houses.

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Senator Gore's substitute bill will (Continued on page nine, column two)

MANY VESSELS TO BE TAKEN FOR NEW FLEET

General Goethals to Requisition a Million and a Half Tons of Shipping Now Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government shipbuilding program will be put under way soon. General Goethals, manager of the fleet corporation, will requisition 1,500,000 tons of ships under construction in ship plants in the United States. Coincident with this action, contracts will be let for construction of two Government-owned shipyards, to turn out large numbers of fabricated steel ships.

Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board has called a meeting of the directors of the corporation for Tuesday to go over General Goethals' plans and, it is thought, the directors, except for insisting on a larger number of wooden ships, will approve the plans. General Goethals has made no plans for requisitioning wooden ships under construction, but it is understood that he intends to build a larger number of wooden ships of a design already approved.

In spite of the efforts

FOOD CONTROL PLANS OUTLINED

Personal Representative of Mr. Hoover Tells Merchants Association of Methods to Be Followed in Solution of Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In what he said was the first authoritative outline of the plans of Herbert C. Hoover for food control, Marc L. Requa, personal representative of Mr. Hoover, told the Merchants Association that the objects of food administration were simply to cooperate with the distributors so as to eliminate speculation and to stabilize operation so that the country may return as far as possible to the pre-war basis of trade.

"This conception," said Mr. Requa, "under no circumstances involves our taking over the trade operations of the country, or in any way embarrassing such operations, except in so far as it is necessary to secure by mere regulation these objectives. We have sufficient confidence in the ability, the integrity, and the patriotic instinct of our American citizens to believe that they will so govern themselves, even to the extent of material personal sacrifices, as to produce a result that will, in the last analysis, be more satisfactory, more efficient, and more beneficial than any we could hope to secure through direct activities on the part of our department."

"We are therefore confronted by two problems: First, we must conserve and make available for shipment all those food commodities of non-perishable character, consisting in the largest part of meat, wheat, sugar and fats and substitute for them the more perishable fresh vegetables and fruits; and second, we must advocate the increased use of fresh vegetables and fruits by communities near the production areas in order to save shipment, as well as in the more distant markets now served with those products."

"If we are properly to finance this war it must be done through saving those things that are fundamentally necessary to our well-being. If you deny yourselves a certain quantity of food you accomplish two important results: First, the saving of coin that may be invested in Government securities; second, you make available a certain quantity of food that may be shipped to our Allies."

Fundamental savings can only be made by the reduction of consumption and the prevention of the destruction of commodities through waste. It is estimated that the cost of this war in addition to the loans to the Allies will be well over \$4,000,000,000 per annum, and if we can save 6 cents per capita every day through economies we shall be able to save one-half of this amount annually. If this same saving can be extended into other commodities in the reduction of non-productive employment we should be able to emerge from the war without one penny of economic loss due to the incidents of war, and we should not only be able to pay as we go but we shall have instilled a spirit of economy into the people that will enable us after the war to enter successfully and upon an equal basis into fierce competition with European nations.

It is the intention to ask for the formation of national committees, representing each national trade with which we come in contact; and beyond this, we will welcome the formation of local committees, representing groups in the allied trades, for the purpose of handling local conditions in cooperation with State and local officials, to the end that the consumer may receive his supplies at reasonable prices and without exorbitant or speculative profits to anyone, and particularly without discouraging the sources of production.

It is expected that food administration will have considerable power of a constructive order. It is the hope and ambition of the administrator to make the work purely constructive, and to use such powers of repression as we may possess only against the slacker in national service.

"We of the food administration realize that there may be intrusted to us a mighty and beneficent weapon to be used in the furtherance of the objects of this war. We are not unmindful of the responsibilities resting upon us. We realize that we are dealing with affairs of transcendent importance in the life of this nation. We hope the authority of the administration will be but rarely invoked, its powers but infrequently exercised—and then only after the local organization has asked for assistance.

"You must remember, also, that the department heads in food administration are serving as volunteers. We are asking that you join actively, as volunteer members of this food administration, in assisting us to demonstrate that democracy is capable of triumphantly withstanding the storm which has engulfed monarchies.

It is not the intention of the food administration to disturb existing channels of trade if through them it is humanly possible to achieve the results that must be accomplished. We are not particularly concerning ourselves with the details of the methods to be adopted by various lines of trade of producing the result—but we are emphatically of the opinion that a certain result must be produced, preferably without any dictation from the Food Commission. I refer, of course, to stabilization, standardization, and gradual reduction in prices.

"Conditions, in our life-time, will never again be what they were. The sooner we recognize the truth of this statement, the sooner we abandon the wasteful practices characteristic of the American Nation, the sooner we shall begin to rebuild the foundations of a lasting peace.

"Perhaps none of us fully realizes

the profound social revolution which has taken place in England and on the continent within the last three years. The stern necessity of war has created an undreamed-of efficiency that will last long after the war has ended. We, as a nation, must compete with that efficiency if we are to hold any share of the trade of the world.

"We produce more than we consume. We must export this excess, or our trade and national expansion must strangle. It behoves us now more than ever before, to realize the stupendous problems that confront us as a world nation. Much as we may desire isolation, it is no longer possible. The food administration will play a considerable part in the successful waging and winning of this war, and, if it is to fulfill the high ideals characterizing Mr. Hoover's activities, it is to be as efficient as was the commission for relief in Belgium under Mr. Hoover's direction, it can only be with the wholehearted and unreserved cooperation of all right-thinking citizens.

"It is well to remember that whatever power may be vested in food administration will be granted by the representatives of a free and sovereign people in the belief that the delegation of such power is necessary as part of the effort being put forth by this nation in its endeavor to safeguard, protect, and preserve the Ark of the Covenant of Human Liberty—which we, more than any nation, are the guardians."

LARGE CANADIAN NICKEL PLANT TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Cooperation Expected to Be Able to Produce 6000 Tons of Refined Nickel Annually

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—An enormous nickel smelter and refining plant, with a capitalization of \$20,000,000, to be known as The British-American Nickel Corporation, is to be constructed about 4½ miles northwest of Sudbury. A large amount of Toronto capital will be invested in the new concern, though the British Government controls \$14,000,000 of the \$20,000,000 stock.

It is expected that within two years the corporation will be able to produce 6000 tons of refined nickel annually, and according to a statement made by E. P. Mathewson, general manager, the entire output is to go to the British Government, the International Nickel Company being at the present time its chief source of supply.

The Booth properties and a number of other mines have been purchased, including the Murray, Elsie, Lady Violet, Gertrude, Whistle, Wild Cat, Victor, Blue Lake and Falcons, and the preliminary work is already begun, the engineers having located many millions of tons more than at first anticipated, the chief mine, the Murray, being found to contain 13,000,000 tons instead of 8,000,000, with prospects of even greater extension, and the others to contain about 5,000,000 tons.

Two hundred men are now at work, a machine shop and warehouse are already completed, but as yet those having the building operations in charge cannot determine the size of the plant that will be required. As soon as this can be decided upon, however, the company intends to put on all the men they can procure and rush the plant-erection work to completion.

The rights of the Hybinette process, heretofore used exclusively in Norway, have been purchased for Canada and the United States by the British American Corporation. This method of refining requires the use of electric power, coal, coke and small chemicals. It will smelt 30 per cent matte and the others to contain about 5,000,000 tons.

Four Toronto men are included among the directors of the corporation. Mr. James H. Dunn, a Canadian representing the British Government, and now residing in London, England; Admiral Borresen and Messrs. S. Eyd and V. N. Hydine, Norway; and Messrs. E. R. Wood, J. S. Lovell, Robert Gowans and R. Home Smith, all of Toronto.

NEW GAS RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A decree has just received the presidential ratification limiting the supply of gas in every part of France. The gas supply is to be interrupted between the hours of 8:30 and 10 a. m., 2:30 and 5:30 p. m., and from 9:30 in the evening to 4:30 the following morning. Exceptions will be granted by the Minister of Munitions and there will also be possibilities of modification on the recommendation of prefects for reasons of public order or safety. The decree also forbids in hotels and private houses the circulation of hot water except on Saturdays and Sundays. The official announcement of the limitation of the gas supply was received with consternation in Paris, and immediately strong representations were made at the Hotel de Ville as to the impractical nature of the Government measure. The result has been a retraction in favor of Paris which was made known publicly only three hours after the issue of the official decree. The whole incident affords further occasion for criticism of the Minister of Supplies, M. Violette, who apparently decided on a measure which any expert could have told him was impossible of execution in a large city, for technical reasons. The decree is still in force for the rest of the country.

"It is not the intention of the food administration to disturb existing channels of trade if through them it is humanly possible to achieve the results that must be accomplished. We are not particularly concerning ourselves with the details of the methods to be adopted by various lines of trade of producing the result—but we are emphatically of the opinion that a certain result must be produced, preferably without any dictation from the Food Commission. I refer, of course, to stabilization, standardization, and gradual reduction in prices.

"Conditions, in our life-time, will

TRACE CRISIS IN HUNGARY

Examination Made of Evidence Available Regarding the Fall of Count Tisza—Great Power in Hungarian Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Berne)—The fall of Count Tisza is admittedly an event of such importance that an examination of such evidence as to its cause as is now available seems desirable, impossible though it is for the observer at a distance to arrive at definite conclusions at the present juncture, especially in view of the extreme complexity of Hungarian politics, and the probability that the real issues at stake have been kept in the background as much as possible.

The main reasons advanced for the resignation of Hungary's "strong man" within a month of the publication of the royal letter confirming him in his office are two in number—the contest concerning franchise reform, and the kindred problem of providing a working basis for the parliamentary session.

It is the latter question which is represented as being the immediate cause of the crisis. It is declared that, having failed to induce a section at least of the opposition to join him, Count Tisza was unable to face the prospect of a parliamentary session of renewed violence without a royal decree, authorizing him to prorogue the House, in his pocket, and that he was unable to obtain from the Crown such plenary powers. This explanation seems open to question, however. It is true that just prior to his fall the Premier hinted at such a solution of the political impasse as the dissolution of Parliament, and at the desirability of an appeal to the country on the franchise question, and that the possibility of such an appeal is still freely talked of in all quarters, the argument being that, as matters stand, no politician will be able to assume the reins of government and face Parliament without such authority as Count Tisza is said to have demanded; but all this does not necessarily confirm the argument. In the first place Count Tisza is not the man to shrink from a political contest, however violent, and it would be hardly possible for him to meet with opposition greater than any he has yet experienced. He has been fired on in the House before now, and once he marched an armed guard into the Chamber to maintain order. Possibly the argument is that, as matters stand, no politician will be able to assume the reins of government and face Parliament without such authority as Count Tisza, a Magyar of the Magyars, should have refused to countenance such a measure. Nor does this exhaust all the possible explanations of his resignation. In addition to the franchise there is the Ausgleich question. After 18 months of struggle Count Tisza had succeeded in arranging with Austria for a long-term economic agreement highly favorable to Hungary, and on the ratification of which depends the possibility of negotiating with Germany the agreements that are to form the basis of "Mitteleuropa." There are elements in Hungary, however, fundamentally opposed to any measure that involves cooperation with Austria, so that the piloting of the Ausgleich through the Diet promised to be a delicate operation such as only Count Tisza with his personal strength and solid parliamentary majority seemed capable of effecting. It is to his consciousness of this and of the great influences necessarily dependent on him that the Premier's independence in other matters has been attributed, and now, therefore, it is being asked whether his resignation does not mean that the ground has been cut away from beneath his feet in this most important direction of all. There are whispers, namely, that Count Czernin has at length secured German assent to the "Austrian solution" of the Polish question; that is, to the union of Russian Poland and Galicia under the Habsburg Crown; and that this may not only involve the establishment of "trialism" in place of the "dualism" on which Count Tisza has always insisted, but may have been attained in return for concessions to Germany which render the carefully-drawn-up Ausgleich no longer tenable.

The explanations which can be advanced of Count Tisza's fall are thus sufficiently varied, and are such as time alone can confirm. In any case there is no sign that, with his following undiminished, he will cease to be a power in Hungarian politics, and indeed, there are some who hold that, like the accomplished duelist he is, he has but make a move to induce his opponents to give him an opening.

FILM TO AID FOOD PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The services of the cinematograph are now to be enlisted on behalf of the food economy campaign. A film entitled "Everybody's Business" has been made by the Western Import Company in the studios of the London Film Company, the producer, Mr. Ralph Dewsberry, having been released from duty with the Royal Flying Corps for the purpose of carrying out the work. The story of the film has been written by Mr. R. Towell. The production has the approval of the Ministry of Food, and is to be shown at 76 cinematograph theaters in London. The story is of the conversion of a self-satisfied middle-class man who comes to understand that the appeal for food economy is meant for people like himself because of a dream he has of submarine attacks on food ships and long queues waiting for bread rations. A number of well-known actors and actresses are giving their services in order to make the play a success. Mr. Norman McKinnell is the hero, Mr. Gerald du Maurier a soldier son home on leave, and other parts are taken by Mr. Matheson Lang, Miss Mary Rorke, Miss Renee Kelley, and Miss Gwynne Herbert. Some scenes of actual incidents of the war are portrayed, and of the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Kennedy Jones speaking on the necessity for a reduction of the consumption of food. After paying printing expenses, all the hiring fees from the exhibitions will be given to three charities named by the Food Controller.

not in the Government. Hints such as this are to be found up and down the German and the Hungarian press, and what they really seem to indicate is a loss of Count Tisza's former control over the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy. Months before, Dr. Lederer, the Berliner Tageblatt's able Vienna correspondent, predicted that the Hungarian Premier's future would depend upon whether or not the tie which bound him to Count Czernin and Count Clam Martinic equalized in strength that which bound him to Burian and Sturzkh. Apparently it did not, and for the moment the tables appear to be turned, the Austrian voice having gained ascendancy in the councils of the Dual Monarchy. It is possible, of course, that the young King-Emperor genuinely desires to grant the franchise to all his Hungarian subjects, Magyar and non-Magyar alike, but if so he must be at complete variance with the traditions of his house, and there are other possible explanations. In the first place, Count Czernin is notoriously intent upon placating Russian sentiment, and obviously a scheme for democratic reform in Hungary may well be designed to contribute to that end. The references to the possibility of such an explanation of the royal franchise scheme are numerous, while the Frankfurter Zeitung's Vienna correspondent goes even further, and openly refers to the possibility that the scheme really represents an Austrian plot to undermine the power of the Magyars by giving the subject races an opportunity of exerting themselves against them. The Viennese circles who coquette with these races, he writes, do so only because they want to strike at the over-powerful Hungarian national State through that channel. The testament of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand (to whose circle Counts Czernin and Clam Martinic belong), which now seems to be being gradually carried into effect, also bequeathed to the Hungarian State the blessings of a really democratic franchise—measure scarcely in the vein of that very autocratic gentleman ordinarily—in order to "overload the ship and cause it to sink," as Count Julius Andrássy, the elder, once expressed it on a similar occasion.

If it is tendencies such as these that are really at the back of the proposed franchise reform, it is not surprising that Count Tisza, a Magyar of the Magyars, should have refused to countenance such a measure. Nor does this exhaust all the possible explanations of his resignation. In addition to the franchise there is the Ausgleich question. After 18 months of struggle Count Tisza had succeeded in arranging with Austria for a long-term economic agreement highly favorable to Hungary, and on the ratification of which depends the possibility of negotiating with Germany the agreements that are to form the basis of "Mitteleuropa." There are elements in Hungary, however, fundamentally opposed to any measure that involves cooperation with Austria, so that the piloting of the Ausgleich through the Diet promised to be a delicate operation such as only Count Tisza with his personal strength and solid parliamentary majority seemed capable of effecting. It is to his consciousness of this and of the great influences necessarily dependent on him that the Premier's independence in other matters has been attributed, and now, therefore, it is being asked whether his resignation does not mean that the ground has been cut away from beneath his feet in this most important direction of all. There are whispers, namely, that Count Czernin has at length secured German assent to the "Austrian solution" of the Polish question; that is, to the union of Russian Poland and Galicia under the Habsburg Crown; and that this may not only involve the establishment of "trialism" in place of the "dualism" on which Count Tisza has always insisted, but may have been attained in return for concessions to Germany which render the carefully-drawn-up Ausgleich no longer tenable.

The explanations which can be advanced of Count Tisza's fall are thus sufficiently varied, and are such as time alone can confirm. In any case there is no sign that, with his following undiminished, he will cease to be a power in Hungarian politics, and indeed, there are some who hold that, like the accomplished duelist he is, he has but make a move to induce his opponents to give him an opening.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL STRATEGY

Controversy on Command of Sea Participated In by Some of the Leading Authorities on Question in United Kingdom

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Before the reforms in the British Admiralty organization took place, which made Sir John Jellicoe chief of the naval staff, and were designed to free him and the other heads of the naval staff as far as possible from administrative work, an interesting controversy was carried on in the Times on naval strategy and the working of the Admiralty. Letters were contributed by Admirals Sir Reginald Custance, retired list, one of the greatest authorities on naval strategy, and W. H. Henderson, retired list, Prof. Spencer Wilkinson and others, under the heading "The Command of the Sea." In these it was generally maintained that the Navy and the Admiralty were separate entities, and that the command of the sea was to be controlled by the Admiralty, and not by the Navy.

Seventeen years ago Mr. Pollen, struck by the great ranges at which naval guns were used in the South African war, as compared with their use on board ship began a series of investigations which he carried on for 12 years and included the solving of two master problems, the outcome of which was to control the range of naval warfare in the future prolonged, inconclusive and futile.

For these two problems (Land and Water, Jan. 4 and 11) viz., the difficulty of providing means of instrumental vision that would be effective in the bad and shifting visibility to be expected in northern latitudes, and next, of keeping the range accurately while opposing ships are maneuvering, either voluntarily or under the compulsion of torpedo attack.

Sir Reginald Custance, in a reply to Lord George Hamilton's contention that the power of the defensive in submarines, forts and long range guns made disaster almost certain for an attacking fleet, and that to assume that the destruction of the German fleet would have got rid of our submarine difficulty was to ignore the origin and cause of these submarine methods, pointed out that the submarine is dependent on the fleet.

"If the massed fleet is destroyed Count Tisza, a Magyar of the Magyars, should have refused to countenance such a measure. Nor does this exhaust all the possible explanations of his resignation. In addition to the franchise there is the Ausgleich question. After 18 months of struggle Count Tisza had succeeded in arranging with Austria for a long-term economic agreement highly favorable to Hungary, and on the ratification of which depends the possibility of negotiating with Germany the agreements that are to form the basis of "Mitteleuropa." There are elements in Hungary, however, fundamentally opposed to any measure that involves cooperation with Austria, so that the piloting of the Ausgleich through the Diet promised to be a delicate operation such as only Count Tisza with his personal strength and solid parliamentary majority seemed capable of effecting. It is to his consciousness of this and of the great influences necessarily dependent on him that the Premier's independence in other matters has been attributed, and now, therefore, it is being asked whether his resignation does not mean that the ground has been cut away from beneath his feet in this most important direction of all. There are whispers, namely, that Count Czernin has at length secured German assent to the "Austrian solution" of the Polish question; that is, to the union of Russian Poland and Galicia under the Habsburg Crown; and that this may not only involve the establishment of "trialism" in place of the "dualism" on which Count Tisza has always insisted, but may have been attained in return for concessions to Germany which render the carefully-drawn-up Ausgleich no longer tenable.

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The Admiralty was dominated for 10 years before the war by the "materialist" school of thought and seems to have drifted into war in a belief set out by Mr. Churchill in the following terms: "without a battle we had all that the most victorious of battles could give us," and explained later by Mr. Churchill to mean "that it was impossible for a battle fleet to close an enemy battle fleet if the latter were defended by torpedoes, because to do so would expose the undefended bottoms of our ships to underwater attack."

"It seems to be plain now that the Admiralty did hold this doctrine," Flag Officer writes, and he points out in support that the only two flag officers in command in action who were members of Mr. Churchill's board, acted on it, viz., at the Dogger Bank, the successor in command to Sir David Beatty, when the latter's flagship was injured and withdrew from pursuit owing to the presence of submarines. At the Battle of Jutland the British fleet was not brought into decisive gunnery range on account of the threat of German defensive torpedo tactics (Admiral Jellicoe's speech at the Fishmongers Hall).

"On these two enormously important occasions, therefore, the doctrine of taking no risks prevented a decisive issue from being fought. It can hardly be doubted that the reluctance to take risks arose primarily from the belief that victory was unnecessary.

"2. From this it followed that long-range gunnery gave the only chance of victory. But this theory had no effective system of fire control that would make naval guns effective at such a range.

"3. If in August, 1914, our Admiralty believed victory to be unnecessary, it would naturally have no anxiety to compel the Germans to seek battle. Was this why no blockade policy had been prepared? Countermeasures were not taken until the enemy threatened to blockade these islands.

"4.

NEW ZEALAND'S FLAX INDUSTRY

Possibilities of Phormium Tenax as Substitute for Sisal in Making of Binder Twine—One of Dominion's Greatest Assets

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In 1898, John Holmes, New Zealand's official pioneer in phormium tenax, or New Zealand flax, carried samples of the strong fiber to Washington, shook hands with President McKinley, and then dismissed the United States as a competitor in a few words to his own Government. Now, almost 20 years later, a Mexican corner in sisal hemp and the cry of the harvester trust, have forced Congress to weigh the possibilities of phormium tenax as a substitute for sisal in the making of binder twine.

In the interval, the despised flax has passed from an almost unknown fiber into one of the most prized assets of New Zealand, enabling the Dominion, in addition to making cordage for herself, to export in one year £722,000 worth of the prepared phormium tenax and £65,000 of the tow, one of the by-products.

John Holmes' comment on the question of the United States as a possible rival in the growing of New Zealand flax was curiously accurate as a two-decades prophecy. He wrote:

"The cultivation in America of phormium tenax is not likely to develop into any commercial value, and no competition in that direction need be considered."

Mr. Holmes found that the fiber of which he was the trade ambassador—seeking orders for the roughly prepared material—was not unknown to Washington. In February, 1893, Mr. C. R. Dodge had reported to the United States' Department of Agriculture: "The New Zealand flax fiber has been used in the construction of the 'staff,' or outer covering of the principal World's Fair Buildings at Chicago. It is used to toughen and hold together the plaster and other materials which, when combined, form this building material."

When the New Zealander called on Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and inquired as to the result of the progress in the cultivation of fiber plants he was "astonished to learn that the experimental operations were discontinued in Washington, but the Department of Agriculture was assisting in similar operations in California. From the printed reports kindly furnished by Mr. Wilson I find," he continues, "that phormium tenax has been grown in California for several years, and derives in many localities; in some cases its green leaves are used instead of rope for tying vines. This, however, is of limited extent, and so far as I could understand, the cultivation of the plant is on a very restricted scale."

As the result of travels through Australia, Britain, Ireland, South Africa, Canada and the United States, Mr. Holmes brought the claims of the flax before hundreds of practical men and interested many inventors in the bonuses of £175,000 and £250 offered for an improved process of preparing the fiber. He found that the compulsory grading of the fiber was an absolute necessity. One sentence from Mr. Holmes' report on the use of New Zealand flax (it was then called hemp) for cordage, in Australia, gives the actual experience of a Victorian firm of manufacturers: "They informed me that, wherever introduced, the binder twine made from New Zealand hemp gave the utmost satisfaction."

As Australia was mentioned in Congress as a place from which phormium tenax roots and seed could be imported to lay the foundation of fiber cultivation in America, it is instructive to note that the Commonwealth has not awakened to the wonderful richness of the New Zealand plant.

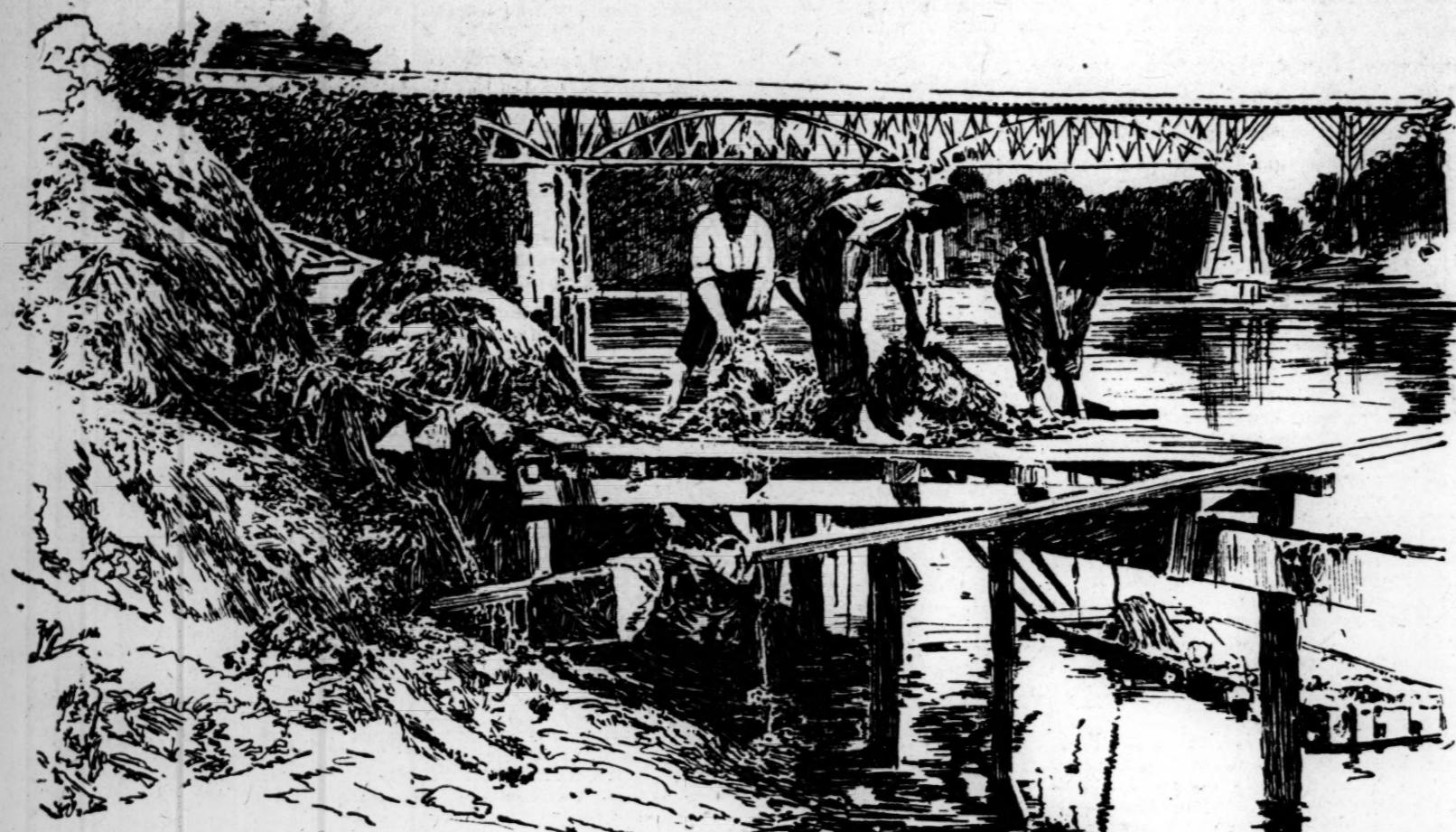
In 1915 the Commonwealth imported £139,411 worth of the flax and £11,912 of the tow, or about £151,300; its factories use large quantities in making cordage, etc.; the Commonwealth offers a bounty of 10 per cent of the market value on New Zealand fiber grown in Australia; and the Interstate Commission has urged its cultivation—yet no amount of bountiful persuasion has resulted in phormium tenax!

It has been abundantly proved that the fiber can be grown in the Commonwealth—the street gardens of Melbourne are full of sturdy proofs of acclimation, and if further evidence were necessary it could be found in the report of the Australian Interstate Commission on cordage, in which may be read: "It has been proved that the phormium tenax will grow with vigor in many parts of Australia, but although the State Departments of Agriculture have made efforts to promote its introduction no material success has so far been achieved."

In June, 1906, an article in the Journal of Agriculture of Victoria, stated: "Phormium tenax is one of the most hardy plants introduced, and there is no difficulty in finding suitable soil in most parts of the State. . . . There should be no difficulty in getting soil to suit the class of plants available. . . . Large tracts of suitable land are available for this purpose, and, beyond preparing, fencing and planting, nothing further is needed, except an occasional stirring of the soil."

Several years ago, when prices for hemp and other fiber were high, Victoria planted 50 acres at Leongatha with phormium tenax, but prices dropped again and just before the experiment could have justified itself—it takes about four years before the flax can be cut—the area was plowed up.

Before closing this review of Aus-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by courtesy of H. J. Manson, New Zealand Trade Commissioner

Washing stripped flax, New Zealand

tralia's lost opportunity, the way in which the Interstate Commission's report on the cordage industry drove home a lesson should prove interesting:

"From an employment point of view, the industry does not compare favorably with many other local industries. The amount paid in wages (in 1913) represents but 14.1 per cent of the value of the output. This would be a matter of little importance if the raw material necessary for the industry were purchased to any extent in Australia—but that is not the case."

The commission is of opinion that, under the present conditions, this industry is not, in itself, of much economic or industrial advantage. It may, however, lead to the local production of flax, and other fibers in quantity; and thus have a value of providing a home market for these products."

Large areas of land in various parts of New Zealand are under phormium tenax and there are many mills in connection with the preparation of fiber.

Figures obtained from two sources—Mr. H. J. Manson, the New Zealand Trade Commissioner, whose headquarters are in Melbourne; and the New Zealand Official Year Book—indicate the value to the Dominion of phormium tenax. In comparing the export figures for three years it must be remembered that the pressure on freight in war time has greatly interfered with normal expansion.

Phormium-Tenax Tons Flax & Tow Tons Value Tons Value Value
1913. 28,092 4721,824 6,299 115,138 175,062
1914. 19,702 455,214 4,226 37,016 492,230
1915. 23,220 571,621 3,485 38,428 610,059

* FIBER AND TOW EXPORTS

	1913	1914	1915
Tons	Tons	Tons	
Un Kdgm.	20,992	12,784	15,365
Australia	3,941	3,948	5,538
U. States	3,056	2,715	2,076
Value			
Un Kdgm.	£538,324	£291,701	£369,872
Australia	102,210	96,672	139,411
U. States	79,057	62,154	56,703

When Captain Cook visited New Zealand, he was much interested in phormium tenax and left the following description (preserved in Sir James Hector's book on the New Zealand fiber): "The country produced a grass plant, like flags, of the nature of hemp or flax, but inferior in quality to either. Of this the natives make clothing, lines, nets, etc."

A popular and modern description of the flax will be found in the New Zealand Shipping and Commerce annual review for 1916 which says:

"Phormium tenax grows well in all classes of soil, but is particularly prolific in heavy and swamp lands. The plant differs in every essential from the hemp-producing plants. The leaves from which the fiber is extracted are long and sword-shaped, moderately pliable and of great tensile strength. The fiber is imbedded in tough vegetable matter containing a gum and a staining matter, and the greatest difficulty in the extraction of the fiber is to remove the gum, vegetable refuse and dyeing matter without injuring the fiber. Phormium tenax was really the first product of New Zealand to be shipped for export, its value both for cordage and textile purposes being instantly recognized."

"It can be grown from either seed or roots. In the first instance it takes from six to eight years to mature, according to the soil, and in the second from four to six years. After being cut or harvested it takes three or four years before the plants are again ready for cutting."

"A good average crop will yield from 30 to 40 tons of green leaf an acre, and once the plant is established it will stand up against any adverse element except fire. The first waste is well adapted to paper making, while the full values of the gum and dyes extracted have not yet been fully tested, but are supposed to be extensive."

Having mentioned that no way has yet been found of separating the fiber from the waste products by chemical action, the article describes the crude methods still in existence and states that by these methods 8½ tons of raw material are required to produce one ton of fiber and 4 hundredweight of tow.

"The leaf is cut with a sickle and tied in bundles of about 50 pounds weight,

"In view of the small percentage of

the cut being made within about 6 inches of the crown of the plant, to avoid too heavy bleeding of the gum and dye, which is deleterious to the fiber. The leaves are graded in from two to four qualities, assorted into lengths and then fed to the strippers, an average of about 24 hundredweight being fed an hour by expert feeders. It then travels on an endless chain to the stamping washers, which feed it out by a second chain, and the hemp is then hauled into tanks and left to dry.

"When fairly dry it is removed to the fields for bleaching, the tanks being spread in long rows and left to the weather to complete this portion of the work, which generally occupies a week or eight days. It is then rehauled and carted to the scutching sheds for the removal of all dust and short fiber, etc. The hemp is then ready for market and is packed in bales weighing about four hundredweight each."

In Mr. Joseph Knight's paper in the Victorian Journal of Agriculture (previously referred to in this article) he emphasizes the fact that there are hill and swamp varieties, and that care must be taken not to plant hill varieties in low-lying land and swamp varieties on the hills.

The one essential is sufficient moisture—a running stream, a partly drained swamp or a humid climate. Common swamp flax has coarse, drooping, loose leaves, and generally blunt points; in hill flax the leaves are erect, droop slightly at the tip, and have a sharp point. Sir James Hector declared that the phormium tenax which grows on high ground was in general finer and more easily stripped than that found in swamps.

If the United States intends to import the flax plants from New Zealand, it is worth noting that of the two methods, "seedlings" and "division of roots," Mr. Knight says that the latter is generally recognized as the better.

"A well grown plant," he says, "will give from 50 to 100 sets, and by careful selection the best quality of plants could be secured. This is most important for those about to plant."

As it is generally recognized in New Zealand that only a portion of the plants growing are of sufficient value, from a fiber-producing point of view, for the labor incurred in its extraction."

The seed process requires a longer time to bring plants to maturity.

"While it may be considered reasonable to expect a cutting in a plantation when from three to four years old, it would take much longer with seedling plants."

Mr. Knight says that the most suitable time for planting is the autumn, but when that is not convenient early spring may be adopted.

In cutting the flax the outside leaves of each shoot (of which there are a number in each plant) should be cut just below where the green portion ends, and the three center leaves of each shoot should not be cut.

Although no late and reliable figures are at present available as to the yield per acre, a rough estimate gives from 12 to 18 tons of green leaves from uncultivated ground, and as much as 50 tons from a carefully planted and cultivated plantation. In New Zealand a large proportion of the leaves are cut from plantations on private lands, the owners of the land receiving a royalty.

As an illustration of the relative values of manila and phormium tenax, a Victorian expert who has studied the fiber question said that the best rope made in Victoria (white rope used in ships) was made from manila hemp; the second quality rope half from manila and half from New Zealand fiber; the third quality was entirely composed of the New Zealand fiber.

If one goes back to Mr. John Holmes' instructive comparisons are available; it is possible that today the New Zealand fiber would show much better percentage than in 1898, because better treated and graded. Having ascertained from a United States report that there were on an average 650 sisal plants to an acre, 33 leaves to a plant, and 60 pounds of fiber to each 1000 leaves—or 1287 pounds of clean fiber to an acre each year, Mr. Holmes comments:

HOUSTON TO IMPROVE PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—The City Commission of Houston has appropriated \$10,000 for park improvements. It is proposed to construct swimming pools, purchase and install playground equipment and beautify the city parks.

which prevails among the people. A limited political outlook, the unfortunate relic of a state of things which seemed to have been overcome but which has proved not to have been, does not distinguish between the toleration which is customary in normal times and the discipline necessary in war time as two separate things, or it shuts its eyes to dangers and tries blandishments on the enemies within the country, undecided whether to discount the damage such people may do or to rush into extreme measures. A calm and resolute attitude, the writer continues, is worth more than frantic efforts and often is sufficient to do away with the need for them.

Too great indulgence towards those guilty of treacherous intention only encourages the enemies within the country and increases the discouragement of the other more sane part of the nation which abhors the idea of regarding the war as merely an episode in political experience. Without wishing to give strength to such suspicions the writer says the doubt remains whether the Government is not letting itself be taken in tow, rather than leading. The announcement has just been made that the Austrians and Germans dwelling on the Ligurian Coast shall be removed to some place giving less scope for their possible activities, an official confession, the Corriere remarks, of an unjustifiable and astounding piece of delay. The article goes on to declare the need for great changes in the officials of the bureaucracy and cites the example set by the army, where officer after officer who proved incompetent was ruthlessly removed from his command. The Government, it states, must have a war policy and require from its citizens the discipline which the Supreme Command requires from its soldiers, and the subordination of all other considerations to the exigencies of victory, a course of action in which the Supreme Command has again set an example. Ministerial crises are not wanted, but the Government should not take advantage of the fact that the country does not want a ministerial crisis.

ITALIAN MINISTRY HELD TO BE WEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The Corriere della Sera has a leading article dealing with the conviction which the Italian press has shown to be prevalent in many quarters, that the Government has displayed weakness in dealing with the internal situation during the war, and with the forces in the country which do not favor a war policy. This feeling has expressed itself during the last few days in resolutions and memorials on the subject forwarded to the Prime Minister from associations and meetings in all parts of the country and especially on the occasion of the second anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war.

The solemnity and the fervor with which the second anniversary of Italy into the world war was celebrated gave a high and reassuring character to these manifestations, says the writer in the Corriere. Everybody recognized that there had been no idea of festivity in these celebrations and that after two years of heavy sacrifices and severe struggle there could be no exaltation of war for war's sake and no pleasure at the thought of entering the third year of the struggle, for the desire for peace was profound instinct of humanity, the foundation of their civil consciousness. That which they had wished to celebrate was their unshakable faith in the just cause for which Italy was fighting and for which she must conquer. They had wished to reaffirm the magnitude of the undertaking to which they had lent themselves and the absolute necessity for carrying it through with all their strength. And this reaffirmation had been made by those who had as a rule some one dear to them at the front, or who had experienced some loss; each one had suffered in greater or less degree from all that was entailed.

The reaffirmation, however, asserts the Corriere della Sera, was necessary, in Italy, perhaps more than anywhere else, because in no other belligerent country in Europe, with the possible exception of Russia, had the moral resistance of the nation had to suffer so much from a combination of intrigues from enemies outside the country, malice from enemies inside the country and weakness and indecision in other quarters. The righteous unity of all Italians had not been effected, not because of the alienation of a small minority who had denied the most elementary ties of patriotism, but because this small minority had been attracted to itself those who suffered from the rancor of partisanship or from disappointed ambitions and to find adherents among people who would not have dared to profess a subversive policy on their own account. Many among these, without having any harmful intentions, allowed themselves to indulge in talk which had the effect of arousing discouragement and discord.

Meanwhile the war continued and the need for greater efforts became more and more imperative, but greater efforts were not possible without greater enforcement of national determination and a stronger cohesion of the people behind the army. If the national determination weakened they ran the risk of increasing the severity and the cost of the task before them, or of failing in its full accomplishment, or of losing some of its fruits. The good sense of the Italians as well as their patriotism rebelled against a state of inertia in regard to these risks, but the writer asks, does this good sense rule the action of the Government? Its intention may be excellent but its practice, on the other hand, seemed to many people to be distinctly mediocre. Among all the "memorials" from patriotic associations and leagues, sent these last days to the Prime Minister, the most emphatic "memorial" of all is the chronicle of the manifestations on the occasion of the second anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war.

Speaking generally, Mr. Ferguson says the crops in Northern Ontario are much beyond expectation, and that the fire-swept district of last year has been rebuilt and the crop acreage is greater than before.

CHEYENNE TO CELEBRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Cheyenne during the week of July 23-28 is to combine the celebration of its twenty-first annual Frontier Days with the celebration of its golden anniversary. The reunion of its pioneers and the dedication of the Jim Baker cabin, which by the act of the last Legislature was removed from its original site near Snake River, Wyo., to Frontier Park in Cheyenne, is to be the opening feature of the Wild West celebration.

7 Hours' Delightful Salt Water Journey Along New England's Shore

STEEL STEAMSHIPS

CALVIN AUSTIN AND GOV. DINGLEY LEAVE CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON

LEAVE CENTRAL WHARF, BOSTON

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 9 A. M.

DUE PORTLAND, ME., 12:30 P. M.

FARE \$1.50

Tickets and Information at Central Wharf; also at 322 Washington St., and at Tourist offices.

APPROVAL GIVEN BOND WORKERS

Part Taken by Women in the Campaign and in Military Census Service Commended—Equal Pay Question Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—During the month of June, the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City underwrote \$120,000 worth of Liberty bonds, collected \$22,000 and presented a Y. M. C. A. unit to the mobilization camps at Plattsburgh and Niagara Falls, and in the military census took charge of 400 registration bureaus at which 11,700 women served as registrars without pay.

In the census work, according to a message sent by Mark D. Stiles, director of census at Westchester County, to Mrs. William Belknap who with the suffragists of that county was responsible for the entire taking of the military census, women have shown that they are as well fitted, both by inclination and ability, to perform public service as men. Mr. Stiles believes that in the days to come women will continue to display the same ardor and patriotic devotion in other fields of service that they have shown in taking the State military census.

"You and those associated with you," writes Mr. Stiles, "have given the people of this State and county an object lesson in high efficiency and patriotic fervor that cannot fail to challenge the admiration of all. Personally I never saw an equally efficient organization formed for any purpose, and desire to commend especially for the splendid executive ability shown in conducting a task burdened with the most exacting requirements."

Equal pay for women employees taken on in the place of men

BATTLE PLANE FLEET PROVIDED

House Approves Aviation Program Without Debate and Without a Record Vote — Millions Appropriated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In less than five hours of debate, and without casting a record vote, the House of Representatives on Saturday passed the Aviation Bill enlarging the Signal Corps and creating a great fleet of battle planes. The sum of \$640,000,000 is appropriated for carrying out the provisions of the act. The bill is now ready for the Senate. The House set a precedent in American legislative annals by passing a bill carrying such a large appropriation without days of debate.

In addition to carrying the huge appropriation for building a great fleet of United States air flyers, the bill authorizes the President to appoint men to the aviation section from any military branch, or from civil life; it provides for the maintenance of an enlarged enlisted force, either by volunteers or by draft, and gives to the War Department blanket authority for a number of things which it was not thought necessary to reveal in debate on the floor of the House. The measure which passed the House was drawn in secret by the House Military Affairs Committee, working with officers of the Signal Corps and officials of the War Department.

Senate leaders indicate that they will demand and get prompt action in the Senate. Senator John Sharp Williams today counseled haste.

"I hope and have reason to hope," he said, "that the House will pass it through without waiting to consider every 'if' and 'but' and 'and' in every provision of the bill." If it is not perfectly right it can be made right, but the main thing is to make a start."

So anxious were the members of the House to pass the bill that they tried to get a vote on it before it had been read by the clerk, an unusual procedure in that body. Members declared their confidence in the Military Affairs Committee when efforts were made to have details of the bill discussed on the floor. When informed by Congressmen Dent and Kahn of the committee that the War Department had approved the measure and requested that details be kept secret, the House made an upbraiding request for a chance to vote. The leaders were on the point of granting this when several members indicated a desire to talk.

No amendments were adopted except with the approval of the committee. The principal changes made were provisions that the draft should apply to none over 31 years of age or under 21 years of age; that the act be limited to the existing emergency; that the appropriation be available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, instead of indefinitely; that the bill give the President power to raise the forces by voluntary enlistment or by draft.

An effort by Representative Hulbert of New York to provide that no one should be made to fly without his consent was rejected.

Representative Kahn, in speaking against the Hulbert amendment, declared there are certain people in the Nation who own their own machines. "The Government should have the power," he said, "to command them to give their services to their country. Gentlemen say this service is hazardous. It is no more hazardous than service in the infantry or in the artillery. No one would say that we should not draft men because their duties would be hazardous."

As passed the measure confers on the Administration full powers to acquire lands and develop plans for the construction of the apparatus needed. It leaves to the discretion of the President the formation of the various units. It provides also "that nothing in this act shall operate to decrease the present authorized strength of the Regular Army, or National Army heretofore authorized by law."

The Aviation Bill was sent to Chairman Dent of the Committee on Military Affairs July 4. Congressman Hulbert pointed out that it was passed on the Fourth of July for France."

PLATE PRINTERS UNION CONVENES

Business sessions will occupy the first three days of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers Union of the United States and Canada which opened at the Hotel Brewster this morning. Matters of importance relating to the work being done at this time in the departments of revenue and currency for the United States Government and for the Canadian Government at Ottawa, are to be discussed.

An exhibition of the craftsmanship of these workers is to be held in the Boston Public Library during the week. Later it will be placed in all of the large cities of the United States and Canada. A harbor trip on Thursday and an automobile trip over the Paul Revere route on Friday have been planned. The convention will close with the annual dinner on Saturday night.

WAGE AGREEMENT ADJUSTED

At the semiannual meeting of District Assembly 30, Knights of Labor, yesterday District Sec.-Treas. Thomas H. Canning announced that the new agreement of the freight handlers and roundhouse employees of the Boston & Maine had been adjusted to the satisfaction of the men. District Master

Workman M. J. Hallissy reported that the freight clerks of Local Assembly 1793 are expecting a conference with the B. & M. management on a new wage schedule. Mr. Canning was elected delegate to the national convention at Washington in November, and M. J. Hallissy alternate.

ARGENTINA INVITES UNITED STATES NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the invitation of the Argentine Government the American squadron under Rear Admiral Caperton now at Montevideo, will visit Buenos Aires.

REAL ESTATE

J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling have purchased from Augustus Hemenway et al., trustees, the four-story stone and brick mercantile property situated at 76-78 High Street, together with 3335 square feet of land extending through to Matthews Street. The total assessment is \$68,000, of which \$50,000 is applied on the land. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes were the brokers.

Messrs. Draper and Dowling have also purchased, through the office of Poole & Bigelow, the large frame residence property owned by Thomas T. and James T. C. Baldwin, trustees, situated at 332 Chestnut Avenue, Brighton District. The land contains 34,776 square feet, on which there is a frame stable; all assessed for \$30,000.

MANUFACTURING PLANT LEASED

A lease for a term of years has been granted by the Freeman J. Doe estate to Herbert F. Roberts, of the modernized four-story and basement brick building on Richmond, Fulton Place and Fulton Street. This entire building will be used in addition to the six-story building which Mr. Roberts has used for a number of years at 104 Fulton Street, in the manufacture of candy. The new building is one of the most modern and complete in the country, with an abundance of light, and an arrangement to flood the floors for cleaning every day. W. H. Ballard & Co. represented the lessor and Claude C. Leitner the lessee.

WEST END AND SOUTH END SALES

Papers have just gone to record from Joseph J. McSweeney to Max Freedman, deed coming through Walter D. Hannigan, transferring title to the two four-story and basement brick houses and 4099 square feet of land, located at 34 and 36 Anderson Street, West End. Total tax value is \$34,000 of which \$12,200 is carried on the land.

Sale has been closed on a small property in the South End, belonging to Charles Solomon. It consists of a ½-story and basement brick house and 828 square feet of land, at 31 Mid-dies Street, taxed for \$3600 with \$1700 of that amount on the land. Paul P. Harold is the new owner.

SALES IN THE ROXBURYS

Gottlieb Gehring has sold one of his frame houses on Belmore Terrace, West Roxbury, to Donald McLeod. The property is assessed for a total of \$6000, and the 3320 square feet of land carries \$1300 of that amount.

An improved property has been sold at 17 Savin Street, Roxbury, owned by Catherine A. Kelley et al., and assessed for \$3700, of which \$900 is carried on the 2375 square feet to land. The buyer is Carl E. Rasmussen.

Final papers have this day gone to record from Elizabeth Corcoran to Clara F. Dodge in the sale of the 2½-story frame house, also a 1½-story frame house at 297 and 299 Eustis Street, Roxbury, carrying a total assessment of \$3000, of which \$1500 applies on 3721 square feet of land.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending July 14, 1917:

Transactions	Mfgs	Amount of mfgs
July 9.....	58	\$23
July 10.....	85	41
July 11.....	182	85
July 12.....	11	60
July 13.....	11	54
July 14.....	44	20
Total.....	571	\$1,045,122
Same week 1916.....	422	223
Same week 1915.....	526	261
Wk end July 7, 1917	177	1,510,804
		1,025,678

July 10.....

July 11.....

July 12.....

July 13.....

July 14.....

Total.....

Same week 1916.....

Same week 1915.....

Wk end July 7, 1917

July 10.....

July 11.....

July 12.....

July 13.....

July 14.....

Total.....

Same week 1916.....

Same week 1915.....

Wk end July 7, 1917

July 10.....

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July 13.....

July 14.....

Total.....

Same week 1916.....

Same week 1915.....

ON THE PASSING OF CONSTANTINE

Former Ruler Characterized as Tool of Plotters Who Exploited His Hatred of M. Venizelos to Serve Own Ends

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent lately in Greece LONDON, England.—It is a testimony to the waywardness of former King Constantine that the well-wishers of Greece should have hailed his passing with almost universal relief. This extends, let me say, even to those of us who have long known him more or less intimately, who have admired his fine presence and charming personality. We have had to join issue with him principally because he obstinately thwarted the progress of his own country and threw a glorious heritage to the four winds. His greatest crime was not that he failed to assist the Allies, not even that he broke his solemn engagement with Serbia, but that he, King of the Hellenes, betrayed the dearest interests of Hellas.

He has come to the inevitable end, and it is satisfactory that, however tardily, the protecting powers have taken definite action and saved Greece from the horrors of the civil war which would undoubtedly have been its portion had Constantine been left upon the throne until the end of the war. Now it behoves the Allies to finish the good work they have begun.

For with all his faults, Constantine has been the tool of a clique of plotters who have exploited his hatred of Venizelos to serve their own political ambitions. A year or more has passed since I first called attention to the machinations of the royalist cabal, and their names have since become household words; but it will serve the cause of the Entente and Greece alike if attention be once again drawn to them. Their responsibility for the misfortunes which have befallen their country does not in any way absolve Constantine himself from responsibility, for he obstinately chose them as his counselors and fathered their nefarious schemes; yet the former King himself is not capable of deep-laid intrigue; it is not his rôle; and if the plotters are left in possession, the Allies will merely have nipped off the thistle and left the root.

Now would I have it thought that, I wish to condemn these men for other than dispassionate political reasons. In happier days I enjoyed their intimate acquaintance. The fact is that the protecting powers are playing for big stakes in the Balkans. It is there that the war commenced, and it is there that it may conceivably be ended. This being the case, the Allies must leave no stone unturned to defeat the Germans and their Bulgarian accomplices and sever the German communications with the Orient, and for that reason German influence must be eliminated and Messrs. Doumanis, Metaxas, Stroft and Gounaris must follow their royal master into retirement.

Doumanis was Constantine's Chief of Staff, the virtual controller of his army, the organizer of the spies, gendarmes and agents provocateurs who made personal freedom a mockery and intrigued for the annihilation of Venizelos. Metaxas was the military genius, the arch-plotted, the man who latterly believed that German influence must predominate in the Balkans, and the undoubted instigator of all the difficulties which have worried the rear of General Sarrail's forces. Stroft could see no wrong in Germany; he was Constantine's political adviser; he, like his associates, was noticeably swayed by anti-Slav opinion and found his "spiritual home" in Kaiserland. And in Gounaris we had the petty party politician, limited in outlook, mean in action, jealous of the strength of Venizelos, of his brilliance, of his statesmanship, ready to ride any horse that stood a chance of "beating" the Cretan in the party stakes.

These men might have saved their King and Greece. They, in my opinion, are more responsible than the de-throned monarch himself, for they are clever, and without them the force of circumstances would have broken Constantine's obstinacy. They hold the wires of German intrigue in Hellas, and if this auspicious development in the Greek situation is to be turned to account, they must go, and go without delay. While they remain they will be a danger to the Allies, to Greece and to themselves.

The way is open now to revolutionize the Balkan situation in favor of the Allies. Greece can put an army of 50,000 soldiers in the field—enough to turn the scale in any theater. It is easy (and in some circles fashionable) to deride their martial qualities. They may not be the finest fighters in the world; but they showed in 1913 that they can beat the Bulgars, and given organization and equipment, they will do it again. They, like the Serbs, are adepts in mountain warfare; they can campaign for three days with no other commissariat than a loaf of bread in their knapsack, and the events of the past two years have served only to deaden, rather than to eliminate their hatred of the Bulgars.

With M. Venizelos in Athens at the head of Parliament, his wonderful eloquence, sincerity and influence must soon restore the lost morale and stiffen his countrymen to regains as much as possible of their lost heritage.

There is one ugly rift in the late at the time of writing and that is provided by the Italian occupation of Janina. The capture from the Turks of the capital of Southern Epirus cost Hellas much treasure and sacrifice, it is an incorporated part of the Greek kingdom under the treaty of Bucharest, which document is presumably as binding as that relating to the independence of Belgium. The Bucharest treaty and its possible development is the foundation upon which the Allies must raise their new Balkan policy. It

provides the only secure rampart against Pan-Germanism, and it accords, as does no other conceivable arrangement, with the much trumpeted "rights of the small nation." By all the laws of political evolution Janina belongs to Greece, and it will be a thousand pities should the little band of Italian imperialists, who have already unsettled the Southern Slavs by their determination to annex the greater part of Dalmatia, persist in setting the new Greece against them.

This action will weaken the hand of M. Venizelos at a time when, by common consent, it should be strengthened in every manner possible. These "temporary" occupations have a tendency to become permanent, and since, with the removal of Constantine, there is no further military necessity to station friendly troops in Western Greece, it is to be hoped that the territory will be evacuated forthwith.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

In a quaint little house set back from the street in one of Boston's most thickly populated districts, there are gathered every week-day groups of women and girls to do up fruits and vegetables as a contribution to the Nation's food supply. The little house is known as the conservation center of South-End House, and is at 19 Pembroke Street. Fresh supplies of fruits and vegetables are brought in from the Vacation House farm, and by out-of-town friends having farms or gardens, and are put up according to Government methods by women and girls of the neighborhood. These give their time and receive instruction as to how to do the work, to be applied to their own needs at some other time. In addition, they will later have the privilege of buying the food at its present cost. The sale will be held in the autumn or winter, and will be open to all the neighbors.

The work is planned to be of great educational and economic value, as well as a practical means of helping the neighbors to face the immediate problem of conservation.

The conservation plans are conducted by a committee composed of Mrs. William Minot, Miss Lucy Aspinwall, Miss Hilda Foster, Miss Eleanor Frazer, Mrs. Maurice M. Osborne, Miss Edith Parker, and Miss Hilda Greenleaf.

Out-door story-telling in the pleasant back yard is one of the most attractive features of the summer activities at Dennison House. The stories are told by Mr. and Mrs. John J. Cronan. In the mornings in this same back yard a kindergarten is conducted for the very smallest children. The vacation school, of which this is a part, and which opened about a week ago, has an enrollment of 100 in the upper classes. The girls are learning simple dressmaking, embroidery work and lace-making, as learned by their methods in far-away lands across the sea. The boys have manual training.

The Thursday-night "pops" on the roof and in the gymnasium of Lincoln House are one of the features of the summer in the South End. The Boston Philharmonic orchestra plays, tables are scattered about for games and soft drinks are served. The house is open every week day and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings for recreation of various kinds. The summer school is now in full swing.

Women of the Cambridge Neighborhood House are actively cooperating in the food conservation campaign. Practically all of them are signing the pledge cards. At a meeting last Tuesday, they decided to engage, in war relief. They will assemble on Tuesdays to knit for the soldiers and do other work required by the various organizations.

Summer school at the Robert Gould Shaw House opened last Monday, under the auspices of the Episcopal City Mission. There is a kindergarten for the little children, sewing for the older girls, and for the boys printing, chair caning, basketry and games in the yard. A part of each day will be given over by the girls to sewing for war relief.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION MEETING

A resolution endorsing a bill now before Congress by which aliens must either declare their intention to become citizens of the United States or be deported was unanimously passed by the Boston Central Labor Union at its meeting in Wells Memorial Hall yesterday. The Massachusetts senators and representatives in Congress will be asked to support the bill.

In part, the resolutions read: "Resolved, That we, the representatives of 80,000 organized men and women of Boston, heartily endorse this bill, as it means that no alien shall be able to shirk his military duty at the expense of the native born."

A resolution offered by Secretary Henry Abrahams providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the erection of a labor temple in Boston was lost by two votes. The members considered the present an inopportune time for building and felt that the material for such a structure and the workmen needed in its erection will be employed by the Government for war purposes.

A large committee was appointed by President Edward F. McGrady to arrange for a mass meeting on Boston Common on July 29, for the purpose of presenting evidence to the public to show that the arrests and convictions of labor leaders on the Pacific Coast for the preparedness parade bomb explosion is a "frame-up" by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce in an attempt to break up the organized labor unions.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A statement has been issued by Benjamin Strong Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and chairman of the New York Liberty Loan committee, urging people to save in order that the Government may have good war credit.

The flotation of the Liberty Loan of \$2,000,000,000 resulted in much complicated bookkeeping or "transfers of credit," he asserted. The handling of

GERMAN FIRMS TO BE BARRED

President Issues Orders Closing All Teuton Marine and War Risk Insurance Companies in the United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has taken action to close up all German marine and war risk insurance companies in the United States. He has ordered their contracts canceled, and forbids Americans to do business with them. The sole exception is with respect to contracts covering ships now on the high seas. The President had learned that German insurance companies might be supplying the fatherland with valuable shipping news.

"It has been considered of great importance that this information (about cargoes and sailings) should not be obtained by alien enemies," the President wrote in closing the Teuton agencies. President Wilson's order follows:

"Whereas, certain insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire have been admitted to transact the business of marine and war risk insurance in various states of the United States, by means of separate United States branches established pursuant to the laws of such states, and are now engaged in such business under the supervision of the insurance department thereof, with assets in the United States deposited with insurance departments or in the hands of resident trustees, citizens of the United States, for the protection of all policyholders in the United States;

"And, whereas, the nature of marine and war risk insurance is such that those conducting it must of necessity be in touch with the movement of ships and cargoes, and it has been considered by the Government of great importance that this information should not be obtained by alien enemies;

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in me as such, hereby declare and proclaim that such branch establishments of German insurance companies now engaged in the transaction of business in the United States pursuant to the laws of the several states, are hereby prohibited from continuing the transaction of the business of marine and war risk insurance, either as direct insurers or reinsurers; and all individuals, firms and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the states or territories of the United States or of any foreign country, and now engaged in the business of marine and war risk insurance, either as direct insurers or reinsurers are hereby prohibited from insuring with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located; and all persons in the United States are prohibited from insuring against marine or war risk with insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire or with individuals, firms and insurance companies incorporated under the laws of any of the states or territories of the United States or of any foreign country, and now engaged in the business of marine or war risk insurance, either as direct insurers or reinsurers are hereby prohibited from insuring with companies incorporated under the laws of the German Empire, no matter where located."

Mr. Brown argued that New York is the logical market for the New Jersey farmer, as that is the point of distribution for New England cities, besides the demands made by New York itself. The commission system was favored because if he sold direct, he would have to go to the expense of hiring an agent to dispose of the produce, which in the end would cost more than the commission men charged.

DEFERRED CABLE SERVICE SUSPENDED

Deferred transatlantic cable service has been temporarily suspended by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Beginning yesterday this service will be suspended at least for a week, but after a short respite it is the hope of the company "to be able to restore the cheaper service which it has maintained uninterruptedly, except for a short period, since the war began."

The Western Union also announces that the French Telegraph Administration advises that it will not accept in future for transmission or delivery cables requiring a telegraphic or postal acknowledgment of receipt, and that no attention will be paid to service messages asking for information regarding telegrams. Communication has been restored with Janina, Greece, via Italy, at the rate for Albania.

KNITTERS AGREE ON SHORT CONTRACTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Southern Knitters Association, embracing prominent mill men from North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana, at a called meeting held in Charlotte, N. C., decided that it was advisable to "take contracts" for only three or four months ahead, owing to war conditions. Heretofore it has been the custom of the mills to make contracts during June and July for delivery to jobbers in the corresponding months a year later. The question taking short time contracts was put up to the mill men by the jobbers who favored such a step.

"Nothing herein shall be construed to operate to prevent the payment or receipt of any premium or claim now due or which may become due on or in respect to insurances or reinsurance not prohibited by this proclamation."

"That all funds of such German companies now in the possession of their managers or agents or which shall hereafter come into their possession, shall be subject to such rules and regulations concerning the payment and disposition thereof as shall be prescribed by the insurance supervising officials of the State in which the principal office of such establishment in the United States is located, but in no event shall any funds belonging to or held for the benefit of such companies be transmitted outside of the United States, nor be used as the basis for the establishment directly or indirectly, of any credit within or outside of the United States to or for the benefit or use of the enemy, or any of his allies without the permission of this Government."

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LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

flooded roads and river. They have, however, established several bridgeheads on the left bank of the Lomnica which will be extremely useful when their further advance commences.

Sunday's Petrograd communiqué adds a further 1600 prisoners to the total captured by the Russians since the offensive started.

Reports from the French front indicate that the Germans carried out a powerful attack during the week-end west of Cerny, and it is evident from both the French and German communiqués that the strength of the German effectiveness was considerable.

Despite an extremely intensive barrage fire, the Germans only succeeded in penetrating to the front line of the French trenches on a 500-yard front. The Germans are evidently making fierce efforts to regain the observation posts held by the French and their tactics in so doing must continue the process of erosion of their forces in accordance with the British and French plans. The nature of the British operations shows little alteration from the raiding tactics of the last few days, with considerable aerial activity, as already previously reported.

British Repulse Raids

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Monday)—This morning's communiqué tells of the repulse of German raids during the night with loss to the Germans, northwest of Fontaine-les-Croisilles and in Armentières neighborhood. The British effected a successful raid near Oppy and captured few prisoners in the course of these operations.

Russian Recent Captures

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—Russia's advancing armies from July 1 to 13 captured 834 officers and 35,809 men, with a vast store of military supplies of all kinds, according to a War Office statement today. In yesterday's fighting alone 17 officers and 900 Austro-German troops were taken.

In addition to the 36,643 men captured between July 1 and 13, the War Office listed this additional booty: 93 guns, 28 trench mortars, 403 machine guns, 43 mine throwers, 45 bombing mortars, three fire throwers and two aeroplanes, with a quantity of other material.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"In Western Champagne and in the Somme, our first line trenches remained in the enemy hands at the end of a night's fighting," declared today's German official statement. "At Hochberg, our captures were not maintained. At Poehlberg we again reached our old lines after bitter hand-to-hand fighting. A considerable number of prisoners and a few machine guns were captured."

Of the fighting on the eastern front the statement said:

"In the wooded Carpathians the Russians were repeatedly repulsed." The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Western Front—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In Flanders the artillery duel reached great violence on the coast and also between Boesinghe and Wytschaete and near Ypres. Near Lens and astride the Scarpe the firing was strong at times. British companies which advanced near Gavrelle, east of Croisilles and near Bullecourt, were repulsed by counterthrusts.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dames important positions were wrested from the enemy troops by an attack southeast of Courtecon. After our concentrated artillery and mine throwing fire had had its effect, portions of the infantry regiment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and other East Prussians, together with the Seventh storming battalion, stormed the French positions over a width of 1500 metres to a depth of 300 metres. The enemy troops offered desperate resistance and hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Our objectives everywhere were obtained and were retained against three strong counterattacks. The losses of the French in casualties were heavy and so far more than 350 prisoners have been brought in. The considerable amount of booty taken has not yet been enumerated.

In the western Champagne after four days of the heaviest artillery fire the French at 9 o'clock last evening began to attack our positions from south of Neuilly as far as southeast of Moronvilliers. The assault, through the strongly increased counter effect of our artillery, was substantially repulsed.

At Hochberg and Poehlberg, after the repulse of the first assault, the enemy forces by a renewed attack forced their way into our lines at a few places, where fighting is still continuing.

On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy troops, after drumfire, attacked Hill 304. At a small point the enemy troops succeeded in reaching our trenches, but their storming waves collapsed under our destructive barage.

In the region of Vacherauville, on the eastern bank of the Meuse, our artillery fire prevented an attempted attack.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht: There have been no important operations.

Front of Prince Leopold: Despite unfavorable weather there has been considerable fighting activity along the Duina and near Smorgon. In Eastern Galicia the firing was of considerable intensity on limited sectors.

South of the Dniester the Russians attacked above Kalus at several points. They were everywhere repulsed.

The fronts of Archduke Joseph

and Field Marshal von Mackensen an increase in the firing has been noticeable at various times.

On the Macedonian front the situation is unchanged.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Sunday evening says:

On Sunday morning attacks near Lombardzyde and south of Courtecon failed.

In Champagne small trench sections have remained in the hands of the French.

On the eastern front rainy weather has prevailed, and there is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Patrol encounters resulting to our advantage occurred during the night southeast of Havincourt. Successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Gavrelle and south of Armentières. North-east of Armentières a German raiding party was repulsed.

The official communication issued tonight says:

Our own and the enemy artillery were active today in the neighborhood of Armentières, Wytschaete and Nieuport. On Friday night our airplanes bombed four important railway stations behind the enemy lines and a large German rest camp. Yesterday, in spite of heavy thunderstorms throughout the day, bombs were dropped on hostile airfields and an enemy ammunition dump. Much valuable work was done in cooperation with the artillery.

In air fighting three German machines were downed and two others were driven down out of control. Five of our machines are missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

With the assistance of artillery fire of several hours' duration, the Germans on Sunday night delivered a powerful attack upon the salient of our line west of Cerny. Very violent fighting continued all night with alternate advances and retreats. In spite of the large enemy effectives and the intensive use of liquid fire, the assailants were finally ejected from the support trench which they had penetrated and were able to retain only elements of the first line upon a front of about 500 meters.

The artillery activity was likewise lively in the sector of Craonne.

In the Champagne, after important artillery preparation, our troops at 7:25 p. m. attacked the German positions at two points of the front. Conducted with exceptional vigor, the attacks were successful in attaining all the objectives. North of Mont Haut and on the slopes northeast of the Teton our soldiers gave "proof of their spirit" by capturing a width of 800 meters and to a depth of 300 meters upon a front of about 500 meters.

The artillery activity was likewise lively in the sector of Craonne.

On July 3, and while the Queen showed keen interest in the work of the hospitals and similar work at the base, the King visited all the scenes of the recent fighting. He spent the first day with Sir Herbert Plumer's army and visited Messines ridge, the ruins of Wytschaete and other places which had figured prominently in the recent hard fighting like Red Chateau, Wytschaete wood, Maedelsteed farm and the huge mine crater at Peckham, the mouth of which is 100 yards wide.

On July 5 King George lunched with the King of the Belgians. During his visit His Majesty visited his soldiers in the first-line trenches and as he drove to various parts of the front, he was cheered by the troops, who represented the whole Empire, including the smart West Indian company.

Two particularly striking incidents of the visit were displays by Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Service and by the tanks. The "freak flights" of the British airmen showed extraordinary developments in aeronautics since the days just before the war. The tanks carried out attacks on a trench fitted with dugouts and barbed wire such as they often attack in actual fighting and the King saw with interest these unwieldy mechanisms flattening out the parapet of the trench and smashing in the dugout. He also saw one of them descending a steep bank, so steep that it appeared nothing could prevent the tank going over on its back, but these and similar feats are common to the tanks as now developed.

In addition, His Majesty saw a mock attack carried out with all possible realism. He watched the fight first of all from the British side and then from the "German" trench and ultimately the trench in which he stood was "captured."

During the visit also Their Majesties last week entertained President Poincaré to luncheon and later met Generals Petain and Desperay, the former of whom he appointed Grand Commander of Order of St. Michael and St. George. Queen Mary, who was visiting France for the first time since the war, also went on to Normandy.

On the return of King George and Queen Mary from their 10 days' visit to France and Belgium, when various parts of the British front were visited, the King has issued a special order to the troops expressing his admiration and gratitude for their achievements.

The order recites the battles of the Somme, Ancre, Arras, Vimy, and Messines, and mentions the necessity for cooperation and interdependence between the army at the front and the industrial army at home."

"On the conclusion of my fourth visit to the British Armies," the order reads, "I leave you with feelings of admiration and gratitude for past achievements and with confidence in your efforts. On all sides I have witnessed scenes of your triumphs. The battlefields of the Somme, the Ancre, Arras, Vimy and Messines have shown me what great results can be attained by the courage and devotion of all arms and services under efficient commanders and staffs."

"It was a great pleasure for the Queen to accompany me and to become personally acquainted with the excellent arrangements for the care of sick and wounded, whose welfare are ever close to her heart. For the past three years the armies of the Empire and the workers in the home lands behind them have risen superior to every difficulty and every trial. The splendid successes already gained in concert with our gallant allies have advanced us well on the way toward the completion of the task we undertook."

"There are doubtless fierce struggles still to come and heavy strains on our endurance to be borne. But the road before us long or short, the spirit and pluck which have brought you so far will never fail and under God's guidance final and complete victory in our just cause is assured."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The statement issued by the War Office on Sunday, reads:

Western front: On the lower Lomnica artillery fire has taken place.

Southwest of Kalus the enemy forces several times attacked our troops which were occupying the Dobrovodzky-Novica front. All the attacks were repulsed. As a result of the battle in this region we captured 16 officers and more than 600 of the rank and file.

In the region of Lodziany (18 miles southwest of Kalus) as the final result of a series of stubborn attacks, our troops have driven the Austrians from their positions and have taken more than 1000 prisoners and a number of guns.

At the crossing of the River Lomnica, near Pereshinsko, the enemy forces are conducting an offensive with the object of throwing our detachments back to the right bank of the Lomnica.

Our offensive on the Silvkiens front is meeting with stubborn resistance from the enemy troops.

In consequence of heavy rains the rivers Lomnica and Dniester are rapidly rising and the small streams which run into them will soon turn into rivers and cause the roads in their neighborhood to be inundated.

In the region of Vacherauville, on the eastern bank of the Meuse, our artillery fire prevented an attempted attack.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht: There have been no important operations.

Front of Prince Leopold: Despite unfavorable weather there has been considerable fighting activity along the Duina and near Smorgon. In Eastern Galicia the firing was of considerable intensity on limited sectors.

South of the Dniester the Russians attacked above Kalus at several points. They were everywhere repulsed.

On the remainder of this front there is nothing to report.

Romanian front: The situation is unchanged.

Caucasus front: In the direction of Van our scouts have driven back the enemy advance guards on the left bank of the River Arish-Darasi, 10 versts west of Vastan. Our advance detachments dislodged the Turks from the region north of Serdesh and from the heights 20 versts southwest of Van.

In Champagne small trench sections have remained in the hands of the French.

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On the eastern front rainy weather has prevailed, and there is nothing to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Between Lake Garda and Leno numerous enemy patrols were repulsed by our gunfire.

On the eastern front rainy weather has prevailed, and there is nothing to report.

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Patrol encounters resulting to our advantage occurred during the night southeast of Havincourt. Successful raids were carried out by us in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and Gavrelle and south of Armentières. North-east of Armentières a German raiding party was repulsed.

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GOVERNORS TELL OF 'DRY' BENEFIT

Chief Executives of Four Prohibition States Write Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Committee of Better Conditions

Letters from governors of four of the prohibition states have been received by Chairman Charles L. Underhill of the committee on the liquor traffic of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, in which it is stated that prohibition has effected a more reliable and efficient body of workmen, has brought about a great reduction in drunkenness and crime and has produced a public sentiment overwhelmingly in favor of retaining the prohibition system.

Similar testimony is found in several scores of letters received by Chairman Underhill from mayors of cities and boards of trade in prohibition territory.

The committee has voted, 9 to 5, with one additional member reserving his right to dissent, to report a prohibition amendment to the convention when it reconvenes at 1 p. m., Tuesday, for regular daily sessions.

The communications from the four governors of prohibition states follow: Gov. John F. Cornwell of West Virginia: "State-wide prohibition in West Virginia has lessened crime, increased efficiency of labor and reduced criminal costs very materially. I do not believe there is anybody in this State who will deny that it has been very beneficial."

Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi: "In the first place, State-wide prohibition has caused a decrease of 75 to 80 per cent in drunkenness and crime in our State, all of which can be conclusively shown by reference to the court records in the counties and municipalities of this State."

The illegal sale of liquor has been reduced to a minimum throughout the entire State. Labor conditions have improved and the general attitude of business men is practically unanimous in favor of absolute prohibition. The success of prohibition and its effects upon all classes of people has been such that it has convinced practically all of our people of its virtues. So strong is the cause of prohibition in our State, I feel safe in saying that 80 or 90 per cent of our people will vote against any effort to repeal our laws on this subject."

Gov. H. C. Stuart of Virginia: "Prohibition has been in force eight months. We have very little illegal liquor selling. Some employers of labor feel that a great many laborers have left the State because of prohibition, but that those who remain are much more reliable. Crime has evidently been greatly reduced, especially the sort that appears in police courts. The loss to the State revenue was about \$600,000 a year."

Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota: "It has been my privilege to live in North Dakota during all the stages of its development, including territorial days, prior to constitutional prohibition, effective in 1889, when North Dakota became a State."

In certain localities the measure was for a time unpopular, but sentiment has changed until I do not believe there is a section in the State that would desire or tolerate saloons. There are occasional violations of the law, it is true, but this is largely due to the opportunities occasioned by the presence of large numbers of migratory workers, particularly in the haying season.

The enactment of a 'bone-dry' law at the last session of our Legislature was regarded by some as quite a long step at this time, but its enforcement is meeting with general cooperation both by business men and farmers.

"Although a large proportion of the crimes committed in our State are, according to personal statement of convicts, directly traceable to liquor, the ratio of persons confined in the penitentiary to the total population is at this writing but one to 3000, and I trust that even may be reduced through the workings of the 'bone-dry' law."

By the incorporation of prohibition in your new constitution, I believe you will be performing an act of prime importance to the welfare of the people of your State for all time."

NAVAL PROMOTION BOARD ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of several existing vacancies in the naval officer corps, a rear admiral will be chosen and several captains will be filled at special meeting at the Navy Department today. The board, which will make the promotions, consists of Admiral Henry T. Mayo, chairman, Vice-Admiral De Witt Coffman, and Rear Admirals Usher, Fletcher, McLean, Winterhalter, Grant, Rodgers.

The board is called upon to recommend one captain for promotion to rear admiral, eight commanders for promotion to captain, and 28 lieutenant-commanders to commander. These are to be permanent promotions. There are to be temporary promotions for the purposes of the war, made of four captains to be rear admirals, 20 commanders to be captains, and 46 lieutenant-commanders to be commanders. These also will be recommended by the Mayo board.

UNION BUYING POTATOES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The food conservation committee of the local Labor Defense League of the Central Labor Union has reported to the league that it has secured an option on 10,000 bushels of potatoes for delivery next autumn direct from farmers to consumers. Options on other staple foods are expected soon. It is strongly

recommended by the committee that the Central Labor Union continue to make contracts of this kind, and also that the union do something toward helping the farmers in the matter of labor shortage.

RUSSIAN DRIVE FORCES SHIFT BY GERMANY

(Continued from page one)

A report of a close inspection made of the Baltic fleet which shows that the sailors of the Navy are also animated with loyalty to the new Government. The dispatches do not indicate what the Navy is doing to prevent the German transports from landing their troops. Former Minister of War Jouteskov has enlisted in the Russian Army as a private.

According to embassy officials, the apparent onward sweep of the Russian offensive, and the frantic efforts the Germans are making to meet the advance, as shown by the dispatches, have added significance in view of the internal difficulties in Germany. It is specially noted that the western front has been weakened by the withdrawal of troops, and officials here can see no other alternative than that more forces shall be taken from the West.

The recrudescence of Russia, as indicated by frequent reference in the dispatches to the animation and zeal of the troops, is viewed by officials as one of the most hopeful signs. In a few days new regulations will be promulgated affecting the Army, displacing the old rules that are considered to have been most to blame for the decadence of discipline on the eastern front. These new regulations will place both officers and men on the same footing of responsibility to their Government, and remove most, if not all, the autocratic relations of the officers to the men.

Just as optimistic as the news from the eastern front is that concerning the independence movement in Finland. All Russian press comment discourages the Finnish enterprise and the Government reports that there are good chances for an agreement in Finland that will result in an abandonment of the independence movement.

Municipal elections were held in Moscow last week, the candidates of the social populists being elected.

GEN. CHANG HSUN IN DUTCH LEGATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The defeat of Gen. Chang Hsun and his flight to the Dutch legation have been confirmed in an official statement given out here today, containing advices from the British chargé d'affaires at Peking. The announcement follows:

On July 10 Chang Hsun, having refused the terms offered by Gen. Tuan Chi-Jui, the republican army decided to attack Chang Hsun's troops and quarters. The diplomatic body was informed that measures would be taken to localize the fighting as far as possible and prevent the lives of foreigners from being endangered. The bombardment began at dawn on the twelfth. The British legation lay in the line of fire between the attacking army and Chang Hsun's residence, but precautions were taken to explain its position to the staff of the republican army, and though the firing lasted from 4:30 a. m. until 3 p. m. and was at intervals very heavy and accompanied by bomb-dropping from airplanes, and some shells and many bullets fell within the walls of the legation, there were no casualties there.

At 11 o'clock Chang Hsun took refuge in the residence of the Netherlands Minister and his wife and family at the Dutch legation. At the time of the report, fighting had ceased and no loss of British life or property had been reported, though a few foreigners of other nationalities were said to have been wounded.

ANTISECTARIAN APPROPRIATIONS

(Continued from page one)

Majority report, which favors the Curtis amendment. Last week, he announced that he would urge the convention to submit to the people both the Anderson and the Curtis amendments but, as explained in his public statement today, he has decided to urge substitution of his amendment for the Curtis proposal.

Professor Anderson's statement follows:

"I had not made up my mind to file minority report till this morning when I read Mgr. Roche's speech delivered yesterday at Watertown. I was considering whether it was not better to wait and substitute something in the convention for the Curtis-Lomasney resolution. Because of my sudden decision on the day when all reports must be filed, I was unable to ask the members of the committee, who reserved their right to dissent from the Curtis report, to sign with me since they all live outside of Boston. Consequently the minority report bears my name alone."

"It will also be noted that this minority report does not contain both our amendment and the Curtis-Lomasney amendment in its revised form, as that form, from my standpoint, is much worse than the original draft, and as Mgr. Roche seems to be as much opposed to the Curtis-Lomasney amendment as he is to ours. And from some points of view he would be right in opposing it more bitterly than ours. 'Mgr. Roche clears the air, proves that the hierarchy to which he belongs does desire sectarian appropriations, and that no private institution compromise will suit him.'

The final redraft of the Anderson antisectarian amendment is some-

what more definite with regard to the prohibition of public money for sectarian purposes than were any of the preceding drafts. This amendment will be offered to the convention by Professor Anderson as a substitute for the Curtis amendment, which prohibits public appropriations to part of the sectarian institutions and to part of the nonsectarian private institutions in the State.

Mr. Anderson appears as a disenter to the majority report of the committee on bill of rights, filed with the secretary of the convention, the majority favoring the Curtis amendment. His amendment applies only to sectarian institutions and purposes, the State, county, city, town or other civil divisions being forbidden to appropriate public money for any institution or purpose under religious control.

The Anderson antisectarian amendment is proposed as a substitute for Article XVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution, the existing imperfect antisectarian article. It reads, in its final draft, as follows:

ARTICLE XVIII. No law shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall the State, county, city, town or any civil division use its property, or credit, or any money raised by taxation or otherwise, or authorize any of them to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding by appropriation or in any other manner any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society, undertaking, school or higher institution of learning, which is wholly or in part under the control of a religious body or a religious corporation, whether said complete or partial control be explicitly expressed in the charter, by-laws, or other such writing by some provision that all or any of the governing or managing bodies must or may be members of a specified religious body or society or must or may be appointed by a specified religious body, corporation or authority, or whether, if the control be not thus explicitly expressed, it be due to the fact that a majority of the governing or managing bodies are members of one religious body or society or are appointed by one religious body, corporation or authority. Nor shall the State, county, city, town or any civil division use its property or credit or any money raised by taxation or otherwise, or authorize any of them to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding by appropriation or in any other manner any school or higher institution of learning, whether under public or private control, in which the distinctive tenets of any religious body are taught or propagated: provided that nothing contained in this section shall be held to deprive any inmate of the publicly controlled charitable, reformatory, or penal institutions of the opportunity of religious exercises of his own faith, but no inmate shall ever be compelled to utilize religious opportunities of any kind against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parents or guardians."

The Curtis amendment, which the majority report of the committee favored, is practically the same as the redraft given to the public last Wednesday after the proposition had been changed so as to allow public appropriations for libraries under private control, but serving the purpose of public libraries.

Social Insurance Report

The committee on social insurance of the constitutional convention today reported forms of amendment to the convention which, if adopted, will permit the legislature to provide for a number of social reforms, including age pensions.

The report is one of the most comprehensive filed with Secretary Kimball up to date. In dealing, as it does, not only with the resolutions submitted to it, but also with the investigations by legislative committees in the past and the laws which have grown out of them. As a result, the report is framed to cover everything submitted to the convention, doing so in a general amendment and afterward in several specific amendments extending the power to establish systems of social insurance.

Report in Jennings Case

The committee on social insurance of the constitutional convention today reported adversely on the petition of Patrick H. Jennings of Boston who claimed his election as a delegate at large to the convention and asked for a recount of all the ballots. Charles F. Choate Jr. was officially declared the winner by the Executive Council.

Messrs. Perry of Boston, Green of Boston, Driscoll of Boston and Peter son of Brockton dissent from the report of "leave to withdraw." The committee consists of nine members.

NITROGEN PLANTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker announced today that plants for the production of nitrate from atmospheric nitrogen will be constructed immediately at a cost of about \$4,000,000, and that water power will not be used.

AS TO PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Munday)—The new Chancellor, Dr. Michailis, must guarantee that he intends to prepare for a durable peace and he must also give Parliament full control and responsibility for future events," declared the Berliner Tagblatt editorially today.

PAN-GERMAN ORGAN PLEASED

ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)—The Tagliche Rundschau, the most extreme and aggressive of all the Pan-German organs in Berlin, today hailed the appointment of Dr. Michailis as Chancellor with great enthusiasm. The editorial, as received here, was regarded as very significant, indicating the war party as entirely satisfied with the new Chancellor.

BID FOR G. A. R. GRANDSTAND

A bid of \$9200 for the construction of the G. A. R. grandstand for use in the National Encampment in Boston next month was received at the Boston City Hall this morning. The lumber in the stand is expected to sell for \$3000 after it has been used and that amount will be placed to the credit of the Grand Army.

UNION BUYING POTATOES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The food conservation committee of the local Labor Defense League of the Central Labor Union has reported to the league that it has secured an option on 10,000 bushels of potatoes for delivery next autumn direct from farmers to consumers. Options on other staple foods are expected soon. It is strongly

recommended by the committee that the Central Labor Union continue to make contracts of this kind, and also that the union do something toward helping the farmers in the matter of labor shortage.

Mr. Anderson appears as a disenter to the majority report of the committee on bill of rights, filed with the secretary of the convention, the majority favoring the Curtis amendment. His amendment applies only to sectarian institutions and purposes, the State, county, city, town or other civil divisions being forbidden to appropriate public money for any institution or purpose under religious control.

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BIG U. S. CAMPS SHOW ACTIVITY

Building at 16 Cantonments Under Construction in Various Sections Furnish Lively Proof of Military Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AYER, Mass.—Washington officials, regarding it as perhaps their most difficult task to convince many persons in the United States of the fact that their country is at war, might gain their ends in the most obstinate cases by running excursions of doubters to the scenes of the building of the 16 cantonments now under construction in various sections of the Union. Residents of New England would find a visit to the 2800-acre tract of the Ayer cantonment full of lively proof that military operations on a vast scale are planned to begin with the calling out of the first National Army under the selective draft act, if they could see huge barracks, mess and store houses, artillery sheds, tool houses, motor truck garages and assembly halls now going up at the rate of four or five a day in smooth-working program that calls for the completion of 1100 or more buildings, large and small, this fall to shelter New England's quota of 37,000 men and their equipment.

Beside one of the tracks in the new railroad freight terminal that the Boston & Maine has established to serve the cantonment, alongside the railroad's own freight distributing yard a mile southwest of Ayer village center, 11 saw mill units are preparing lumber. This material is taken off the car and cut with but two men required as passers, one to lift the boards from the stack and the other to place the timber under the hand of the man who manipulates the saw with a foot lever. A fourth man marks the specification symbols on the cut pieces and tosses them out of the shed to a fifth who catches and piles them. Seldom does more than a single pile accumulate at each shed, so frequent are the trips of the motor trucks and delivery wagons to the dozens of spots where the buildings are going up simultaneously. The Christian Science Monitor representative watched this preparation of lumber for perhaps an hour, then walked back along the central road by which he had come. A large mess shed which he had examined in the frame state three hours before had so altered in the mean time he was long in recognizing the hoarded-in structure as the same building.

These quarter-acre, drilled floors cast in twelve to twenty hours when 30 men are nailing under the eye of a boss carpenter, who has a genius for keeping his help from getting in each other's way. Each naller works over a small area, having nothing to do but wield his hammer, for a crew of 10 laborers keeps each gang of nailers supplied with boards. There are dozens of such gangs of carpenters and helpers at work on the structures that are rising all over the several-hundred-acre district, and the patter of their hammers makes a ceaseless rattle of sound everywhere the visitor wanders. Long and high two-story barracks appear nearly completed on spots that were only a checkerboard of post holes three days ago. One framed-in building is piled full of stamped steel bed springs, single mattresses and quilts of cheerful colors that arouse memories of rural bedrooms under the eaves.

Large as is the present supply of sawed lumber, it is expected that next week will see the supply doubled, when the huge automatic lumber cutter and sorter, now being assembled, is in use. A special siding has been laid by the railroad to supply this mill. Lumber will be thrown off the cars directly upon the endless belts, which will carry the timbers up into the machine, where they will be cut, sorted, and tossed out into piles on the other side.

Wide roads radiate in every direction from the lumber and supply center at the railroad yards, and watering carts are in steady use over these new-made thoroughfares laying the dust. Under the shallow top soil of loam all over the tract there is a deep stratum of sand, indicating that the surface water will seep away quickly after heavy rains. The elaborate drainage and sewerage systems now being installed will take care of all unusual surplus water. There is a plentiful amount of spring water on the reservation to supply all mechanical needs, and drinking water is being piped in from a series of wells which tap a vast natural water shed. Fully 15 miles of railroad track will be laid to serve the completed cantonment, with many sidings, spurs, and one circuit road to carry food and supplies around the whole ring of buildings.

One may walk over the whole tract, which is larger than Boston Common multiplied 30 times, and find no discarded newspapers, empty food tins or fruit skins. Everywhere there are admonitory signs, printed in English and Italian, requiring that all food must be eaten within the commissary tents or sheds. All rubbish is emptied into brick furnaces and burned.

Nearly 2000 of the workers are quartered in a regimental quadrangle of one-story buildings, each building laid off into 26 rooms for two men in a room. The skilled artisans are to occupy some of the barracks now being enclosed. Several thousand workers are under canvas.

All the multifarious activities of the camp construction are directed from the headquarters of the Ley Construction Company, which is the construction firm, with offices on one of the two ridges of the reservation. On top of the company's office building one is permitted to go on his recognition.

is an observation tower from which the officials may obtain an idea of the general progress of the work all over the cantonment site. Probably 20 automobiles are in commission in carrying out orders issued from the contractors' headquarters. The dozen cars of Truck Company 38, U. S. A., are in steady use, and scores of other trucks, tip carts, delivery wagons and inspection cars are continually running about the reservation.

The construction company carries out the plans made in the pavilion on the other ridge of the reservation, where Capt. Edward Canfield Jr. of the Quartermasters Corps, U. S. A., in charge of the whole work for the Government, has his headquarters. In this pavilion are the architects, engineers, draftsmen, secretaries, telegraph and telephone operators, auditors and clerks, all at work on details of the large undertaking. Near the pavilion is "The Ark," the commissary of the quartermaster's department, fitted up in a modest fashion, but with many of the wares of a food specialty store. For contrast there is the commissary of the Italian laborers, piled high with boxed macaroni and products from Italy, and tinned foods of many sorts. Over at the lumbermen's commissary are canned foods and crackers in packages, with temperance drinks in variety, and with the demand heaviest for ice cream cones and "hot dogs."

There are few signs of actual military activity about the cantonment at present, but before leaving the trolley line the visitors will see working, not far from the Y. M. C. A. tent, the most warlike exhibit that the reservation boasts, a trench digging machine, at present engaged in the peaceful occupation of scooping out deep narrow cuts to receive the pipes of the main sewerage system.

FOOD BILL IS TO BE PUSHED

(Continued from page one)

not be voted upon, according to the present program, the Steering Committee indorsing the President's proposal that the final vote be taken on the original bill, with whatever modifications may be made.

"The differences that now exist as between supporters of the measure and its opponents," said Senator Chamberlain, sponsor for the bill, "do not seem so wide as to prevent a compromise. The conference of leaders undoubtedly will evolve changes in the bill that will make it acceptable to the majority. The chief trouble seems to be over having piled up amendments putting in articles to go on the list of control. Once that is compromised, the Senate will have a bill that will pass."

In debate Senator France of Maryland said the bill was "wholly democratic in nature." He declared legislation should be "stimulative, and not restrictive," and that if the present bill were passed it would retard the strength of the nation at time when it is most needed.

"I believe it would be a blessing to the people in the American cities for wheat to go to \$3 or \$4 a bushel between now and next October," Senator France said. He declared this would stimulate the planting of an increased acreage by the farmers, and declared there should be a 2,000,000,000 bushel crop next year, which ultimately would reduce the price.

In the general discussion of the merits of the food bill on Saturday Senator Stone, of Missouri, who will be recalled as one of the 12 Senators attempting to block Administration plans at the outset of the war by voting against a declaration of a state of war against Germany, made a speech in which he vigorously declared that now we are in the war, "the only way to do is to smash the Kaiser and his Government. We've got to beat Germany, but we would not have been in this position if our Government had acted wisely." The Senator declared that every emergency must be bent in an attempt to "down" Germany and secure victory for this country.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, insisted that the Senate is wasting too much time, pointing out that while senators were haggling over the Constitution and its limitations, they should consider the difference between peace and war, and should consider that a great war was cause enough for a nation to overset the limitations set by a constitution, if such a step were essential to the success of the war. He urged that senators refrain from bringing so many "ifs, whatas, whys, and wheresoever" into the controversy and get down to business." Continuing Senator Williams said:

"It seems to me that there has been indulgence in endless verbalities, endless criticism, endless attention to minute matters. The House Committee has just reported to the House a bill to spend some \$600,000,000 for airplanes, and see what we can do to end this war in the quickest possible way. I hope—and I have reason to hope from what I have heard—that the House will pass it through without waiting to consider every 'if' and 'but' and 'and' in every provision of the bill. If it is not perfectly right it can be made right; the main thing is to make a start."

"The country is not unaware of what we have been doing, and what we have not been doing, when we might have been doing something. This is Armageddon—the war of all the nations of all the world, and everybody at everybody's throat. We have spent three months in merely initiating the legislation necessary to mobilize men, money, and resources."

"Men may cry 'peace' but there is no peace. For six months before we went into this struggle there was no peace, and every man with a long vision knew it. The only mistake that we made was that we did not get into it in time. Liberty and democracy all over the world may be

deprived of a place in the sun as the ultimate result of this struggle because we did not have a vision long enough and did not get into it in time. There are hundreds of things that are thoroughly constitutional in time of war, in carrying out the behest of the Constitution to support the Army and Navy and to carry on war, which would not be only absurd, but really unconstitutional in time of peace, for the simple reason that in time of war the exercise of the power is proper and necessary in order to accomplish a constitutional end, which is to support armies and navies and carry on war."

"There are just two classes of people in America, and the sooner we find it out the better. One is loyal to the American Republic and wants to win this war. Whatever is to be suffered he is willing to suffer; whatever it shall cost he is willing to pay; whatever must be endured he is willing to endure."

"The other side is consciously or unconsciously disloyal, untrue not only to the American Republic, but to the cause of liberty throughout the world which is involved in this war. The President is right. We must see it through, and see it through to where democracy shall have a safe place in this world. That cannot be done so long as there exists anywhere, enthroned or vested with authority, any man controlling any nation's destiny who is insane enough—for it is a form of insanity and nothing else—believe, first, that government is an independent entity—not a mere creature of men for men's use, but a separate thing, with separate rights and separate duties outside of the pale of morals and the moral law; and, second, that he, thus enthroned, rules by divine right."

"Summon up your courage, stiffen your sinews, realize that this war is the most gigantic struggle that this country ever engaged in, not excepting the Revolution, because if we had failed in that we would still have been colonies of that country which, whatever the objection to it might have been or may be, was and is the freest country in the world. We would have been in no worse condition today than Canada is."

"This struggle is even more serious than was the Civil War, because, even had the South been victorious, there would have been two free countries upon this hemisphere, with miserable custom houses between us, and the keeping up of armies out of suspicion of one another; but still there would have been two free countries."

"You lose this fight and the road is made clear from Berlin to Bagdad; from Belgrade upon the Danube down to Salonika, and across to Asia and across to Asia-Minor, and under the government of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs and Junkerdom."

"One of two things is going to happen: you can either bid eternal farewell to democracy on this earth, or else you can make out of America, as Europe has, made out of herself, an armed camp, sitting and watching all the time—a panther in his lair, ready to spring whenever you are off guard."

"What is the use of fooling with any of these 'ifs' and 'buts' and 'notwithstandings' and 'however' and 'whereases'? Get the substance of what you want in the grand outline and put it through. Meet the enemy as the enemy meets us, with every man and every resource and every form of national virility and fidelity."

"War is war, and the man who attempts to carry on war upon the same principles that would guide him in peace times in ordinary legislation is either lacking in acuteness of vision or in loyalty to the country in behalf of which he wants the war carried on. How to the line, and let the chips fall as they may. See this thing through first; see it through, not to peace only, which might merely be an armistice and a continuation of this eternal curse of national armed camps all over the world, of which Great Britain and we, the two branches of the English-speaking race, must after this war become a party. Hitherto we have avoided it."

SIX MONTHS FOR LIQUOR SALES

Mortimer Harris of 163 Court Street, also claiming residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction for selling liquor to men in the United States uniform by Judge William J. Sullivan in the Boston Municipal Court today. According to the testimony of the police Harris was accustomed to rent rooms at 163 Court Street on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday nights of each week and also on the fifth, sixth, twentieth and twenty-first of each month, all pay days in the United States Navy, and through the aid of "runners" sell liquor to the sailors who were brought to his rooms.

AUTO DRIVER SENTENCED

Because he drove an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, John Flynn of 22 Mozart Street, Jamaica Plain, was given a sentence of six months in the House of Correction by Judge William Merritt in the Dorchester court. Flynn was arrested Saturday night after a chase of about a mile, in Blue Hill Avenue, as he approached Mattapan. Patrolman Breeds noticed that the car driven by Flynn had a number reported as that of a stolen car. He shouted to Flynn to stop and then gave chase in another machine. Three other charges against Flynn of operating an automobile that he had appropriated, of having no license to operate, and of refusing to stop when ordered to do so by a police officer, were placed on file.

SALE OF LIQUOR CHARGED

John H. Freeman of 46 Westland Avenue, was brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes today charged with aiding and abetting sale of intoxicating liquor to Seaman Steward H. Purdy, who was held for a hearing on July 23 and

PARK GARDENS ARE DOING WELL

Various Plots Worked by Citizens on Public Grounds Giving Evidence of Care and Interest of Their Cultivators

Whatever may result of the investigation of the Boston City Council in the economic administration by the food production and conservation subcommittee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety as to the wisdom of expending over \$35,000 of the \$50,000 it has received for municipal garden plots for the public, the fact remains that these gardens are today blooming and blossoming as the rose, or in fact, as the potato and bean. There are 882 of these garden plots for adults and 2240 gardens for children.

The majority of the 130 acres of garden plots, of which the school children have about 20 acres subdivided into sections, 10 by 25 feet, are in good condition. Ninety of these acres are in Franklin Park. When it is taken into account that these 882 adults and 2240 children till the individual lots themselves the average condition of the gardens proves that they are in earnest.

Charles E. Jones of 436 Tremont Street has what Homer C. Darling, the municipal garden manager, calls the prize lot of the entire lay-out. On Friday afternoon last he paid his \$12.50 rental for his plot. "I am satisfied with my contract," he said, "I expect to get at least 30 bushels of potatoes out of this patch and some beans, cabbages and turnips."

S. A. Youngman, an assistant farm manager, was superintending the spraying at the Gold Links Gardens. A Negro woman was bending over her garden patch, hoeing potatoes that were getting the best of a hard struggle with somewhat swampy land. Pointing to her, Mr. Youngman said: "That woman will make that patch pay and pay well. She puts in two days a week at her little garden. She is just one of many persons who really are counting on getting a good start next winter through these gardens. Of the hundreds who come here to tend their gardens I know of but two who come here in automobiles, and they are not expensive cars. No, this municipal garden activity is not a 'fad' with the great majority of the men, women and children who till the soil here."

"The conditions are not comparable to ordinary farming. Here nearly all the gardens are being tilled on what was grass last year, and the heavy sod is hard to keep in check, as the witch grass grows so fast. I call this 'war' soil gardening, for it means war with witch grass and with weeds from start to finish. Next year things will be different."

Miss Julia P. Vogel has a fine potato patch on hillside in the Playstead section of Franklin Park. She asked David Potter, secretary to the Food Production Committee, to have one of the gardeners run the cultivator through her garden again. She said that she expected to be well paid for her labors, not only in potatoes, but from the practical outdoor exercise she is getting.

There are several acres for the children in the lower part of the Playstead. The one-eighth acres are subdivided into 20 little plots, and each youngster has a plot. There were bloomer girls among the scores at work today.

In the Forest Hills section there are eight acres given over to municipal gardening. The struggle with the witch grass there is a hard one. It's here that Mr. Youngman's "war soil gardens" can be seen in grim earnest and the grass and the potatoes have had a merry race. This week, though, things will be different, for the potato plants will be high enough and the cultivators will be run through the furrows and by Wednesday, conditions meanwhile permitting, the weeds and the witch grass will be gone. The most of the eight acres in this section are taken by street car men and they have had plenty to do to keep the rank grass under partial control till their potatoes showed above soil.

There are some splendid potato gardens in the golf links section and the Boy Scouts have exhibits of which they are justly proud.

In Franklin Park, proper, there are some 90 acres devoted to the municipal garden activity of the year. In Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, there are six acres given to the children which look to be in fine state of cultivation and growth. In Pine Bank, Jamaica Plain there are three acres which are well along. In Mattapan there are about 25 acres under cultivation, with three acres farming at Walk Hill Street. In Franklin Field three acres have been plowed up and are now being worked by the people. There are three acres away out on Commonwealth Avenue which are doing well, too.

About 90 acres of potatoes are planted. It is estimated that they will yield from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of potatoes. At \$1 a bushel the City of Boston would get \$8,000, while the people would net \$12,000 for their summer's hoeing.

Thirty acres are in beans. If 300 bushels are yielded it will be a bumper crop. At \$10 a bushel, which is a low estimate, the city would get \$1200 for its share while the bean growers would get \$1800. The charge for a potato lot, as is well known, is \$12.50. The rental for a bean plot is \$10, while for mixed plots, where the seed cost more, the city charges \$11.25. The city will not make money, but the men in charge say that the cost this year is misleading. People are learning to garden now and getting the taste for outdoor work who will turn their knowledge into account in years to come. The city charges for seeds, fertilizer, spraying and part pay for

the labor. The tools are used free. The Boston Public Safety Committee last night made public a statement in which it asserted that the net cost to the city this year for the public gardens would not be great, especially when the benefit to the people is considered. It is held that the campaign of agricultural education is really well worth while and not to be calculated in mere dollars and cents.

FOOD TALKS IN PICTURE HOUSES

Food conservation will be the topic to be discussed by some 900 speakers in motion picture houses and theaters in every city and town in Massachusetts this week, according to A. D. Converse, chairman of the Department of Four-Minute Men of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Prominent citizens have been secured to give four-minute talks in the theaters every evening on food conservation during the second week of the department's campaign. The slogan of the speakers for the week will be "To Help the Allies You Must Hooverize." Next week the speakers will discuss war measures.

Among the savings to be advocated by the speakers will be one wheatless meal per day to save one pound of wheat flour in order to give the Allies of the United States 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat this year. "Cut the loaf on the table and only as required," is another admonition. Consumers will also be urged to save milk, fats and fuels. One ounce of sugar saved daily by each person in the country will mean a total saving of 1,100,000 tons for the year by the people who "use today three times as much per person as our Allies."

The use of increased quantities of perishable foods such as fruits and vegetables will be advocated and the storing of potatoes and other root crops and the canning and drying of surplus garden products will also be urged, as well as patronizing home producers to obviate transportation costs.

KRISTIANIAFJORD ASHORE IN A FOG

ST. JOHN'S, N. F. (Monday)—With

party's membership committed it to a declaration that might be construed as an endorsement of draft riots, Allan L. Benson believes the war is "unmistakably drawing to a close," and is ready to take part in the great work laid out for the party in America. The former Socialist candidate for President has announced that he has reconsidered his determination to resign from the party if it adopted the report of the executive committee pledging support to "all mass movements against conscription."

FOOD LESSONS FOR HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—West Bend, the county seat of Washington County and a strong German-American community, has dropped the teaching of German from the public schools. The fight against instruction in German was led by Robert H. Rolfs, a manufacturer, himself of German descent, who said experience proved that the course had been a failure. This was corroborated by others.

Teaching of German in the grades began at West Bend 15 years ago. For 10 years the instruction was by the regular grade teachers. But this was so unsatisfactory that in 1912 a supervisor of German was employed. Still, according to West Bend citizens, the results have been poor, have constituted a waste of public money and have worked to the detriment of the children. The teaching of German is dropped, they say, because of the poor results and not from any issues arising out of the war.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SHARP DECLINE IN WAR STOCKS

Various Industrials Weaken Under Pressure of Sales, and Prices Reach Lower Range—More Interest in Rail Issues

Considerably more interest was centered in the railroad issues on the New York stock exchange today. Opening prices for this group were fractionally higher than Saturday's closing, and during the early sales further advances were made. Gains of a good fraction to more than a point were recorded during the first 15 minutes by St. Paul, Chesapeake & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, New York Central, Reading and Union Pacific.

Bethlehem Steel "B," Crucible and Willys-Overland recorded substantial improvement.

Boston & Maine was up a point on the Boston exchange.

The industrials began to decline before the end of the first half hour.

The railroads continued firm.

The industrials were under much pressure during the remainder of the forenoon. By midday net losses of two and three points were numerous. The rails held up fairly well, although receding from their best figures.

Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 5% at 127 1/2, improved to 127 3/4 and dropped to 123 1/2 before midday. Crucible, after opening up 3% at 82%, went to 82% and declined four points. Republic Steel, Studbaker, General Motors, Lackawanna Steel, American Car & Foundry and Maxwell were pressed for sale. In fact all of the so-called war stock declined rather precipitately. The copper stocks also were weak. Utah Copper opened up 3% at 106 1/4 and sold well under 103 before midday.

The Boston coppers sold off from a good fraction to a point. New Haven opened up 1 1/2 at 38 3/4 and declined more than two points.

United States Steel dropped well below 120 in the early afternoon. Bethlehem Steel "B" and other industrials also sold lower. There was a moderate rally before the beginning of the last hour. The Boston market continued heavy.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Quotations for naval stores are easier, due to incoming receipts. Leading dealers are naming turpentine on the basis of 40 cents a gallon, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—Trading for rosins is quiet, and common strained is quoted on the basis of \$7.50 a barrel.

These quotations are for graded rosins per barrel, ex yard New York: Grades B, C \$5.75, D \$5.80, E \$5.85, F \$5.90, G H \$5.95, I \$6.10, K \$6.35, M \$6.85, N \$7.35, WG \$7.50, WW \$7.60.

Tar and Pitch—Supplies are very scarce in local markets, and coastwise shipments are light. Kiln dried grades are offered at \$14 a barrel, and retort, which is very scarce, is named at \$15. Finest grades of pine pitch are quoted at \$4.75-\$5.00 a barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4.25-\$4.50 a barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Saturday's naval stores market: Spirits turpentine firm at 12c. Regular 37 1/4c: sales 256. Rosin firm: WW \$6.65, WG \$6.50, N \$6.20, M \$5.65, K \$5.25, I \$5.20, H \$5.15, F \$5.05, E D \$5.05, B \$5.05, Sales 1541.

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTREAL, Que.—The directors of the Steel Company of Canada have proposed that it, in cooperation with American interests, acquire certain ore and coal properties situated in an advantageous location in the eastern states from which such of its supply as is necessary in the future, will be drawn.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Monday 1917 1916
Exchanges \$3,802,269 \$29,559,582
Balances 5,514,433 3,886,490

United States Sub-treasury shows a credit balance of \$3118.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and probably Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and probably Tuesday.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight on East Main coast.

For North Atlantic States for week: Fair weather for remainder of week after Sunday; no decided temperature change.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 74 10 a. m. 78
12 noon 84

TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY

8 p. m.

Albany 66 New Orleans 80

Boston 72 New York 74

Buffalo 66 Philadelphia 78

Chicago 74 Pittsburgh 76

Denver 76 Portland, Me. 72

Des Moines 68 Portland, Ore. 84

Jacksonville 58 San Francisco 56

Kansas City 74 St. Louis 82

Nantucket 62 Washington 78

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:21 High water.
Sun sets 7:19 9:35 a. m.
Length of day 14:58 Moon rises 1:58 a. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:49 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low	Sat.
AjaxRubber	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
Alaska Gold	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	
Allis-Chal.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
A A Chem pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
A B Sugar	90 1/2	90 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	
Am Can	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	
Am Car Fy	76 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	75	
Am Cot Oil	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13	
Am H & L pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	
Am Steel Corp	45	45	44	44	
Am Tel & Tel	170	170	170	170	
Am Tel & Tel pf.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	
Am Zinc pf.	60	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Amice Sec	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Am Int Corp	61	59	59	59	
Am Linseed	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
Am Loco	71 1/2	69 1/2	70	70	
Am Smelt'g	104 1/2	104 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
AmSocAp pf.	99	99	99	99	
Am Steel Fy	67 1/2	67 1/2	65	67	
Am Sugar	122 1/2	122 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	
Am Sugarpf	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	
Am Tel & Tel	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	
Am Woolen	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52	
Am Zinc	28	28	23 1/2	24	
Am Zinc pf.	61	61	61	61	
Anaconda	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77	
Asso Oil	57 1/2	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	
Atchison	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Atchison pf.	97	97	97	97	
AtGulfctf.	108	108	105 1/2	107 1/2	
Bald Loco	69 1/2	69 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	
Balt & Ohio	73	73	73	73	
Barrett Co.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
Barrett Co. pf	108	108	108	108	
Beth Steel	126	126	125 1/2	126	
Beth Steel B	127 1/2	127 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/2	
BFGoodrich	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
Brook R T	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	
Butte & Sup	37 1/2	37 1/2	36	36 1/2	
Cal & Ariz.	77 1/2	77	77	77	
Can Pacific	164	165 1/2	164	164	
Ct Leather	87	87	84 1/2	85 1/2	
Chan Motor	89	89	86	86 1/2	
Ches & Ohio	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	
CIM & SP	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	
CIM & SP pf	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	
ChiRI & Pac wi	38	38	37	37	
ChiRI & Pac fw	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
ChiRI & Pac fw	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	
Chi & G West	11	11	11	11	
Chi & G Westpf.	35	34	34	34	
Chi & N W	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109	
Chile Cop.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	
ChinoC op.	53 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	
Col Fuel	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	49	
Con Can	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Con Prod.	35 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	
Cor Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	
Cuban CSug.	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41	
Del & Huds.	114 1/2	114	113 1/2	113 1/2	
Denver pf.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	
Domes Min.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11	
Erie	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	
Erie1st pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	
Erie2d pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
F&M & S	18	18	18	18	
Gas W & W	36	36	36	36	
Gen Electric	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Gen Motors N. 1/8	118 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Granby Min.	83	83	81	81	
GT NorOre	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	
GT NorPf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	
Green Can	41	41	41	41	
Gulf States	119	120	118 1/2	120	
Haa & Bar Car 38	38	38	38	38	
Hil Central	103 1/2	103 1/2	10		

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

New York Stock Market Moves in Erratic Fashion and Net Price Changes for the Week Are Considerably Mixed

The early part of last week witnessed a steady diminution in volume of dealings, with sagging prices on the New York Stock Exchange. In the middle of the week an apparent correction of the "technical position" resulted in a substantial movement against a short interest. This proved to be comparatively short-lived, the end of the week showing increased activity and lower prices on the rumor of peace and developments regarding price fixing.

The tables below give the price range of the active securities of the New York and Boston stock exchanges for the week ended July 14:

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Adv.
Allis-Chal.	115	112	112	1/2
Am. Can.	51	48	48	*1
Am. Car & Fdry.	78	75	75	1/2
Am. Linseed	26	23	25	1/2
Am. Smelt	107	103	104	*1/2
Am. Stl. Found.	70	68	68	*2
Am. Sugar	122	118	122	3/4
Anaconda	81	78	78	1/2
Atchison	101	100	100	1/2
At Gulf	110	104	103	1/2
Baldwin Loco.	72	67	72	1/2
Beth. Ohio	124	121	121	1/2
Beth. B. Co.	134	125	136	1/2
Cent. Leather	94	86	87	6/2
Ch. M. & St. P.	74	68	72	1/2
Chino	55	53	53	1/2
Corn Products	37	34	34	1/2
Crucible	87	81	81	1/2
Cuba Cane	43	41	42	1/2
Erie	25	24	24	1/2
Gen. Elec.	159	154	158	1/2
Gen. Motors	124	111	118	1/2
Goodrich	47	46	50	1/2
U. S. Ore.	34	31	33	1/2
St. L. & W.	105	104	104	1/2
Inspiration	58	56	54	1/2
Int. Nickel	40	38	39	1/2
Kennecott	44	42	43	1/2
Lack Steel	94	90	91	1/2
Mar. Marine	31	27	29	1/2
do do	90	85	85	1/2
Max. Motor	49	44	44	1/2
Miami	41	40	40	1/2
Midvale Steel	62	58	59	1/2
Mo. Pacific	33	29	32	1/2
New York Central	80	76	76	1/2
National Condut.	38	34	38	1/2
Ohio City Gas	124	118	119	1/2
Pennsylvania	53	51	51	1
Pitts. Coal. Co.	55	54	55	1
Pitts. & W. Va.	32	32	32	1/2
Rail.	28	27	27	1/2
Randing	97	96	96	1/2
Rep. I. & St.	92	89	89	1/2
Simular	44	42	42	1/2
South Pacific	84	82	84	1/2
South Rwy	28	26	28	1/2
Standard	79	75	75	1/2
St. Louis	136	134	135	1/2
U. S. Rubber	63	59	62	1/2
U. S. Steel	128	122	128	1/2
U. S. Copper	109	105	104	1/2
Westinghouse	50	49	49	1/2
Willys-Over.	38	31	33	1/2
BOSTON STOCKS				
Am. T. & T.	121	120	121	1/2
Am. Zinc	31	29	29	1/2
Arm. Com.	14	12	13	1/2
Alt. G. & W. I.	110	101	103	1/2
Copper Range	61	59	59	1/2
Davis Dally	6	5	5	1/2
Island Creek	71	69	70	1/2
Island Copper	11	12	12	1/2
Mass. Gas	97	94	96	1/2
Mahawk	84	80	80	1/2
No. Butts	18	17	17	1/2
Pond Creek	26	24	25	1/2
Swift & Co.	156	150	153	2/4
United Fruit	136	132	134	2/4
United Shoe	49	49	50	1/2
U. S. Smetting	61	57	60	2

*Decline. †Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES STEEL PROFITS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Previous to the European War, the highest ratio of net profits per ton of steel sold was in 1902 when \$16.25 a ton was reported. The next highest was in 1907 when the ratio was \$15.24 a ton.

In 1916, a war year, the ratio was \$21.58, compared with \$11.09 in 1915; \$7.95 in 1914; \$11.09 in 1913; \$6.65 in 1912; \$11 in 1911; \$13.14 in 1910; \$15.34 in 1909 and \$14.80 in 1908.

To meet all charges, including the regular preferred and common dividends, and 3 per cent extra on the common, United States Steel is required to earn \$176,000,000 annually. This is at the rate of \$11 a ton on shipments of 16,000,000 tons of finished steel year.

The corporation's shipments of rolled and finished steel for sale in 1916 aggregated 15,460,792 tons, a new high record. It is possible that shipments in the current year will exceed 16,000,000 tons.

SHIPPING CONCERN PROFITS ENORMOUS

LIVERPOOL, England—Five of the largest Liverpool shipping companies, whose annual reports have just been issued, show an aggregate profit for 1916 of \$35,000,000, or \$20,000,000 more than their average for the three years before the war.

The White Star Line has given a stock bonus of 400 per cent and is paying a dividend of 20 per cent, equivalent to 100 per cent on the old capitalization.

The Cunard Line pays its customary 20 per cent dividend on a considerably larger capitalization, while its allowance for depreciation is almost three times the corresponding figures of recent years.

The Leyland Line's balance sheet shows a new "general purpose" fund of \$1,250,000 and a "renewals and repair" fund of nearly \$2,500,000. The company's cash Dec. 31 was \$4,500,000, while its investments, including war loan, totaled \$25,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent of its total assets.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 16

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Albenton, Pa.—George A. Wetherton: U. S.
Allenton, Pa.—O. W. Metzger: U. S.
Atlanta—J. W. Ellison: Avery.
Atlanta—R. W. Johnson of J. K. Orr
Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Atlanta—Spaulding of Gramling
Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Birmingham, Ala.—W. T. Cox of Cox
Shoe Co.; U. S.
Buffalo—J. S. Barnes of G. E. Thring &
Co.; Lenox.
Buffalo—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farnham
Shoe Co.; Adams.
Chicago—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman
Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—Samuel Solomon: U. S.
Chicago—E. Holland and O. E. Anderson
of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chillicothe, Ohio—A. E. Culter of Culter
& Seel Co.; 161 Essex St.
Clemente, Cuba—G. Vazquez: U. S.
Clemente—A. Levy and I. Nettor of
Charles Messa Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cleveland—G. W. Greber of Greber Shoe
Co.; Essex.
Dallas, Texas—G. E. Graham of Graham
Brown Co.; U. S.
Des Moines—J. A. Panor and Jack
Panor of Panor's Shoe Co.; Essex.
Duluth, Minn.—K. H. Denpe: U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle
Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids—E. H. Dickenson: Adams.
Grand Rapids—S. Krause of Hirth Krause
Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. G. Loglin and
Johnston of Rindge Kalmbach
& Loglin Co.; U. S.
Havana—Francisco Turro of F. Turro &
Co.; Thorn.
Indianapolis—T. S. Welch of Elfraymon
& Wolf: U. S.
Jackson, Miss.—Benjamin Alford: U. S.
Jackson, Miss.—Benjamin H. Holder: U. S.
Jacksonville, Fla.—J. C. Johnson: U. S.
Kanawha, W. Va.—J. S. Colson of Mont-
gomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Kansan City—H. R. Barton of McElwain
Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.
Keokuk—W. H. Hulskamp of Hulskamp
Bro. & Co.; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—I. E. Dooley and Mr.
Heneker of Heneker Doyle Shoe Co.;
Atla. the Home, Nantash.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. E. McCallie of
Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Louisville, Ky.—L. S. Byck of Byck Bros.;
Lenox.
Macon, Ga.—E. A. Waxbaum of Wax-
baum & Bros.; Lenox.
Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A.
Stanton & Sons; Lenox.
Memphis, Tenn.—E. S. Lewis of Carruthers
& Memphis; T. H. Lee of Carruthers
Shoe Co.; U. S.
Milwaukee—G. S. Burroughs of Bradley
Metcalfe Co.; Essex.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosen-
berg & Son; Lenox.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles
Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
Ottawa—C. S. Hayward of Hayward Bros.
Omaha—George Karl of Brandeis & Co.;
Adams.
Philadelphia—Henry Bell of Bell Wait
Shoe Co.; Puritan.
Philadelphia—W. F. Munro and A. F.
Wolman of Munro Bros. & Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—T. S. Saunders of W. B. Chad-
wick & Son; U. S.
Pittsburgh—V. W. Hamilton: U. S.
Pittsburgh—A. M. Bibro; Essex.
Pittsburgh—T. S. Mercer of T. S. Mercer
& Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—S. N. Wagner of Wagner
Bros.; Colonial Hotel, Whithorn.
Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez, U. S.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Flithian of Flithian
& Sons; Lenox.
Portland, Ore.—J. Goodman of Goodman
Boot & Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Flithian of Flithian
& Sons; Lenox.
Portland, Ore.—E. F. Meyer of L. P.
Ross; Lenox.
Rome, Ga.—A. Burney; U. S.
Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metz
Alderton Shoe Co.; Avery.
Salvage City—A. Young of Zions Corp.
"More" & "Less" of Paulsen & Co.;
Springfield, Mo.—J. Upham of Upham
Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Joseph, Mo.—C. Battrell of Battrell
Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
St. Louis—Charles Block of B. Kohner;
Essex.
Tacoma, Wash.—W. F. Stetson of Stetson
Kellam & Co.; Lenox.
Tobacco—W. T. Bailey of Ainsworth Shoe
Co.; Lenox.

The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on

FOREIGN ORDERS OF LOCOMOTIVES SHOW INCREASE

Russia Is the Largest Single Purchaser—British War Office Places Second Largest

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Including orders regarded as practically closed for locomotives for Russia, foreign purchases have accounted for more than 43 per cent of motive power ordered so far this year.

Orders called for 3088 locomotives, costing from \$8000 to \$100,000 each; 1715 were for domestic roads and 1373 for foreign governments and private enterprises.

Russia has been the largest single purchaser, with 826 engines besides 300 placed last December. In seven months Russia has purchased more than 1100 locomotives, most of them 100-ton decapods, cost ranging from \$34,000 to \$57,000 each.

A total order of 175 engines has been placed by British War Office. French roads have ordered 90 engines, Spanish 40, Canadian 50 and South African 20. Remainder were placed principally by South American roads.

During the past week an order for three small engines was placed with American Locomotive Company by Kure Naval Yards of Japan. This is the first order placed here by Japan in some time.

American roads, although their purchases have increased the past year or so, are still purchasing below their requirements for upkeep and expansion. Engines needed by roads are estimated at 5000 to 8000 annually, while buying is at a rate of less than 3500 a year.

These figures are rather misleading, as estimate of requirements are based on 100-ton engines, while most purchases have been for larger locomotives, doing greater work. Yet it is safe to say that number of new engines is not enough to meet traffic needs.

One reason is the railroads are not ready financially. Another is that it is impossible to get deliveries promised in less than about a year, and roads are naturally loath to make long-time contracts.

Prices for locomotives have advanced, in most cases, 100 per cent or more, not above pre-war prices, which were particularly low, but above what are regarded as normal prices. Engines that normally cost \$20,000 now sell for more than \$40,000, and in one or two instances prices have shown even greater gains.

MR. ARMOUR ON FOOD PROBLEM

CHICAGO, Ill.—Increased production of food, the great need of the Entente Allies and the United States, waits on improvement in the nation's distributive system, according to J. Ogden Armour.

Mr. Armour, who is recognized as one of the leading authorities of food purveying, says the farmers of this country will show their ability to grow food in abundance as soon as they are assured against glutted markets and ruinous prices at harvest time. He would solve the problem by increasing and improving the facilities for cold storage of such foods as can be kept in cold storage and for developing processes of drying or otherwise preserving other foods, thereby assuring an adequate supply of food at all seasons of the year. By putting the food business of the nation on the same sort of efficiency and economy basis that characterizes the big packing industries of the country, Mr. Armour believes the food problem in its entirety can be solved.

On the methods to be pursued by the farmers in their effort to increase production Mr. Armour presents the formula, "diversify, fertilize, motorize, specialize." He advocates the fixing of a minimum price to protect the farmer and of a maximum price to protect the consumer.

ALKALI WORKS DIVIDEND RATE

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MORE INTEREST IN NATIONALS

Work of Cincinnati and Changes in the Boston and Philadelphia Lineups Is Increasing That League's Following

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	1917	1916	.500
Boston	26	26	.644
Philadelphia	39	32	.549
Cincinnati	43	37	.528
Baltimore	40	41	.505
Chicago	43	40	.518
Brooklyn	36	39	.488
Houston	39	43	.411
Pittsburgh	24	51	.320

RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston	St. Louis	2
Boston	St. Louis	2
New York	Cincinnati	0
Cincinnati	New York	4
Brooklyn	Pittsburgh	3
Brooklyn	Pittsburgh	0
Chicago	Philadelphia	2
Chicago	Philadelphia	3

RESULTS YESTERDAY

New York-Chicago, postponed. No other games scheduled.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston, two games. Chicago at New York.

St. Louis at Brooklyn.

Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

With the clubs in the National League on the last half of their championship season of 1917 and the New York Giants holding what appears to be a commanding lead over the other teams in the circuit, it might be generally expected that interest in the battle for the championship pennant in this the oldest of the two major baseball leagues would be on the decline especially as the war is of so much more importance at the present time; but such does not appear to be the case. While there can be no denying the fact that the attendance at the games has, as a rule, been much smaller than last year, it has held up surprisingly well when the conditions which have prevailed during the last three months are taken into consideration and it looks as if it would continue fairly large to the end of the season.

The western clubs are today opening the last half of their second invasion of the eastern circuit and next week Wednesday will find them traveling back home to repel the second invasion of the West by the eastern clubs.

Three things have happened lately in this organization which are expected to increase interest in the battle for the pennant over the last half of the course. One of these is the fine work which the Cincinnati club has been doing during the past month or so. It was generally expected before the season started that Manager Mathewson would get the team into such shape that it would make a better showing this year than in the past few seasons; but it was hardly expected that he would get it into the first division in midseason with a fair chance of finishing in second or third positions. The team got away to a rather poor start and this is proving to be a big handicap to overcome. So far as games won are concerned the team ranks well with the New York Giants, but when it comes to the number lost there is a vast difference in favor of the Giants. As the Reds have played 14 more games than the Giants they are that much nearer the end of their schedule and unless the Giants should have a big slump during the rest of the year, they will win a majority of these 14 games and thus make a big gain on the Reds which will have to take them as losses.

Another change which is sure to increase interest in the league battle during the rest of the season is the appearance of J. J. Evers in the lineup of the Philadelphia club. How many games Evers will take part in will remain a question until the season is over; but it is certain that when he does play, he will add considerable to the offensive and defensive strength of the club in the position where it is the weakest and if he is able to get into all the games, it will put the Phillies in a fine position to battle against the Giants for the pennant. Evers is one of the best baseball generals in the game and as he has played with Manager Moran a number of years when both were with the Chicago Cubs, he should be worth a lot to the club both as a player and leader.

The other change which should increase interest is the determination on the part of the Boston management to start in building a new team to represent that city. Ever since the Braves played such wonderful baseball in 1914 that they won the league pennant and world's championship, the club has appeared to be slowing up. In 1915 it finished in second place and last year it dropped into third. The opening of this season brought expectations that the team would give the Giants a fine battle for the 1917 pennant, but such has not proved to be the case and the club has gradually drifted down the standing until now it is lodged in seventh place.

The purchase of Powell and Rehg for the outfield promises to result in a big improvement in that department. The pitching staff looks fairly strong, but another firstclass catcher is needed badly. Rawlings appears able to take care of second base and do some timely hitting and while the team has practically no chance of getting out of the second division this year, there is a good prospect of its being improved upon during the rest of the season and made ready for a better start in 1918.

St. Louis continues to play good baseball and is pretty sure to finish

in the first division. The team has considerable allround strength with Cruise and Hornsby two good men to lead the attack. The pitching staff is well balanced and the catching department is all that could be asked for.

Chicago is not able to maintain the fine pace it set earlier in the season and will probably have to be satisfied with a second division position at the end of the season. Manager Mitchell has worked hard with the club, but things have not favored him and he has much more hard work ahead of him. Pittsburgh, under the new manager, appears to be doing a little better and with President Dreyfuss supplying new players will probably improve at the season advances.

Brooklyn continues to be a big disappointment with little prospect of doing better this year. Dropping from a championship to sixth place is pretty near a record for one season.

SCHEDULE OF GAMES FOR WEEK

Monday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

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With the clubs in the National League on the last half of their championship season of 1917 and the New York Giants holding what appears to be a commanding lead over the other teams in the circuit, it might be generally expected that interest in the battle for the championship pennant in this the oldest of the two major baseball leagues would be on the decline especially as the war is of so much more importance at the present time; but such does not appear to be the case. While there can be no denying the fact that the attendance at the games has, as a rule, been much smaller than last year, it has held up surprisingly well when the conditions which have prevailed during the last three months are taken into consideration and it looks as if it would continue fairly large to the end of the season.

The western clubs are today opening the last half of their second invasion of the eastern circuit and next week Wednesday will find them traveling back home to repel the second invasion of the West by the eastern clubs.

Three things have happened lately in this organization which are expected to increase interest in the battle for the pennant over the last half of the course. One of these is the fine work which the Cincinnati club has been doing during the past month or so. It was generally expected before the season started that Manager Mathewson would get the team into such shape that it would make a better showing this year than in the past few seasons; but it was hardly expected that he would get it into the first division in midseason with a fair chance of finishing in second or third positions. The team got away to a rather poor start and this is proving to be a big handicap to overcome. So far as games won are concerned the team ranks well with the New York Giants, but when it comes to the number lost there is a vast difference in favor of the Giants.

As the Reds have played 14 more games than the Giants they are that much nearer the end of their schedule and unless the Giants should have a big slump during the rest of the year, they will win a majority of these 14 games and thus make a big gain on the Reds which will have to take them as losses.

Another change which is sure to increase interest in the league battle during the rest of the season is the appearance of J. J. Evers in the lineup of the Philadelphia club. How many games Evers will take part in will remain a question until the season is over; but it is certain that when he does play, he will add considerable to the offensive and defensive strength of the club in the position where it is the weakest and if he is able to get into all the games, it will put the Phillies in a fine position to battle against the Giants for the pennant. Evers is one of the best baseball generals in the game and as he has played with Manager Moran a number of years when both were with the Chicago Cubs, he should be worth a lot to the club both as a player and leader.

The other change which should increase interest is the determination on the part of the Boston management to start in building a new team to represent that city. Ever since the Braves played such wonderful baseball in 1914 that they won the league pennant and world's championship, the club has appeared to be slowing up. In 1915 it finished in second place and last year it dropped into third. The opening of this season brought expectations that the team would give the Giants a fine battle for the 1917 pennant, but such has not proved to be the case and the club has gradually drifted down the standing until now it is lodged in seventh place.

The purchase of Powell and Rehg for the outfield promises to result in a big improvement in that department. The pitching staff looks fairly strong, but another firstclass catcher is needed badly. Rawlings appears able to take care of second base and do some timely hitting and while the team has practically no chance of getting out of the second division this year, there is a good prospect of its being improved upon during the rest of the season and made ready for a better start in 1918.

St. Louis continues to play good baseball and is pretty sure to finish

in the first division. The team has considerable allround strength with Cruise and Hornsby two good men to lead the attack. The pitching staff is well balanced and the catching department is all that could be asked for.

Chicago is not able to maintain the fine pace it set earlier in the season and will probably have to be satisfied with a second division position at the end of the season. Manager Mitchell has worked hard with the club, but things have not favored him and he has much more hard work ahead of him. Pittsburgh, under the new manager, appears to be doing a little better and with President Dreyfuss supplying new players will probably improve at the season advances.

Brooklyn continues to be a big disappointment with little prospect of doing better this year. Dropping from a championship to sixth place is pretty near a record for one season.

Schedule of Games for Week

Monday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Tuesday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Wednesday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Thursday—Pittsburgh at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

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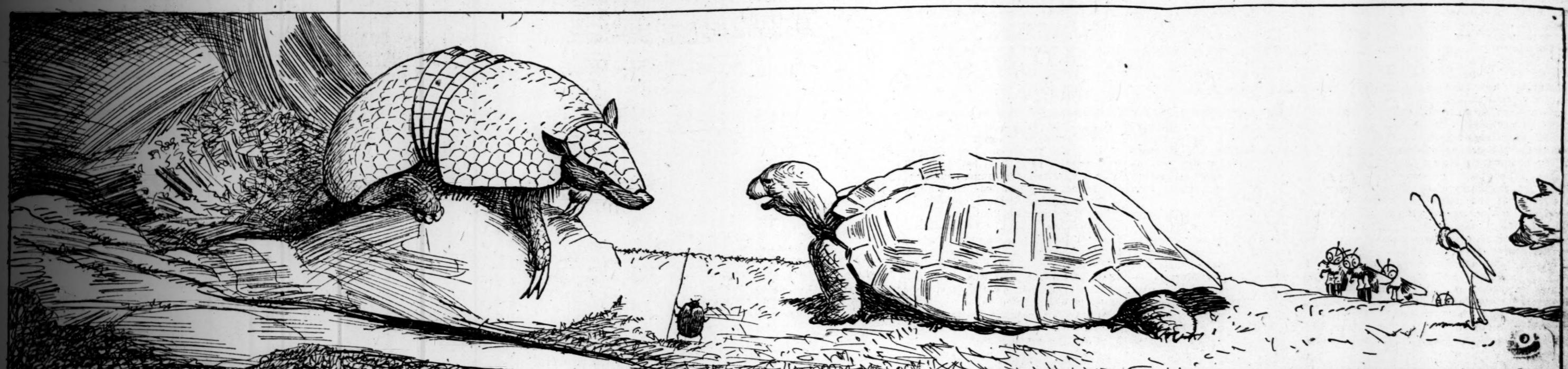
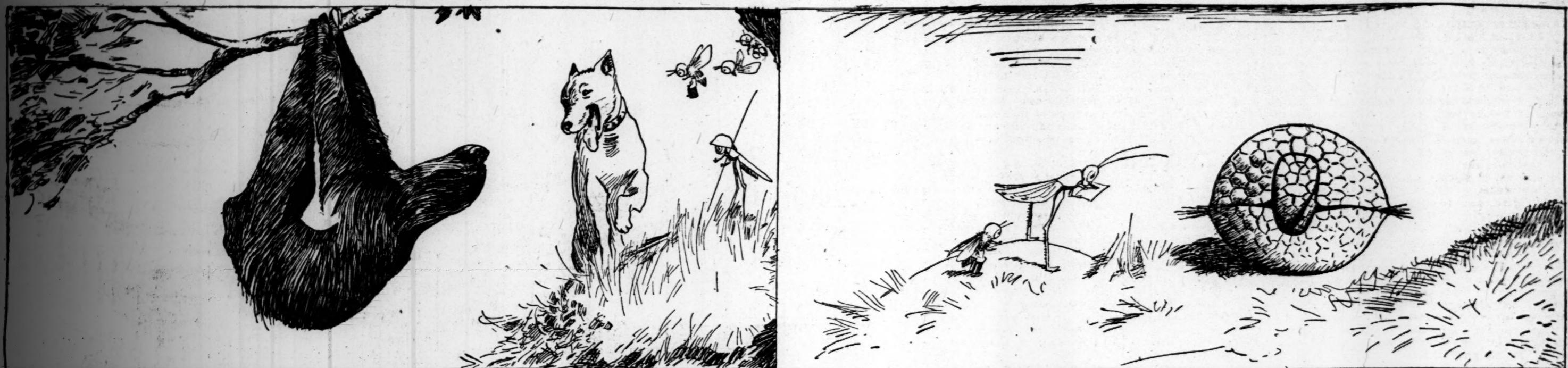
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which Are Introduced the Two-Toed Sloth and the Armored Armadillo



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The sea-going turtle, having made port in South America, with his passengers, the Busyville Bees, our Mr. Grasshop, and Dingo, formerly an Australian wild dog, the search at once began for the sender of the mysterious wireless message, signed "Ar." The very first animal which they met with was Mr. Wrong-Side-Up, the two-toed sloth, which spends its entire life hanging upside down from a limb and trying to look like its surroundings. Dingo had consider-

able trouble in understanding the two-toed sloth, who, being an upside-down animal, naturally talked backwards and had wrong-side-up views of everything.

"Why for hang you your tongue upwards?" inquired Mr. Wrong-Side-Up sweetly, speaking somewhat like a French grammar.

"I don't," snapped Dingo, who was getting somewhat irritated. "My tongue's perfectly all right; it's only that you see it wrong side up. I'd thank you to stop making imperti-

nent remarks about me and tell me whether you sent the wireless to us in India."

"Send I not message wireless," replied the good-natured Mr. Wrong-Side-Up, meaning this not for a question, as one might imagine, but as a denial of his concern in the matter of the mysterious message. Finally he made it clear to Dingo that he really did not send the wireless. And he also wanted Dingo to understand that he should properly be called Nimble. In his wrong-side-up way, he inquired whether Dingo thought

that any but a nimble person could walk upside-down on the limbs of trees, adding that his name Sloth came from his habit of keeping still when he thought that anyone was looking at him and trying to look as much as possible like the bark of the tree he was in. He insisted that upside-down was right-side-up, so far as he was concerned, and that he found the world quite interesting when viewed wrong-side-up.

Presently Dingo came upon a queer, round object which he at first imagined to be a stone. But, after sniffing

around it for a few minutes, Dingo observed wisely: "My nose tells me that there is something inside that ball." So he simply awaited development, and, sure enough, after a while that ball unrolled itself into an amiable armadillo.

Very soon Mr. Armadillo admitted that it was he who sent the mysterious wireless message. "Yes," said he, "I did it, for I wanted the Busyville Bees, Mr. Grasshop and yourself to meet some of our South American animals. Now, tell me, have you met anyone more interesting than myself.

with my jointed armor in which I can roll myself up like a ball!"

When the visitors joined in praising Mr. Armadillo and his accomplishments, their host amiably allowed an examination of himself and his armor, rolling and unrolling himself to show how it worked. Then, by and by, the sea-going turtle heard about it and, being interested in his armor, came to interview Mr. Armadillo.

Of course, the self-satisfied armadillo claimed to have invented the armor-plate idea, while the sea-going turtle was equally sure that he was its originator. A rather heated discussion followed, during which the bees, our Mr. Grasshop and Dingo, with a neighborly beetle in attendance, listened and wished for an opportunity to put an end to the dispute. After it was all over, the beetle confided to our Mr. Grasshop that, while he didn't like to interrupt when two such important animals as an armadillo and a sea-going turtle were debating, as a matter of fact, it was he who had first invented armor plate.

On the Top of Mt. Rigi

Lake Lucerne was one vast rippling stretch of blue and silver, and Mt. Pilatus was very big and towering, its shadowy sides topped with shining snow, as the little bell on the steamer sounded and the gangway was pulled in. It was the brightest of Swiss summer mornings, and the excursion boat was crowded, as it usually was in those happy days before the war. People of all nations met on that boat; each had their different characteristics, their various ways of enjoying themselves upon a pleasant holiday, but all carried alpenstocks, cameras, luncheon boxes and extra wraps. The hotels and the piers, the gay-colored awnings and the little clumps of green trees by the lake's edge, were soon left behind, and on churned the little steamer down the lake. Many landings were made at tiny Swiss villages which bordered the lake; passengers got off and others boarded the boat, sometimes being women who sold exquisite laces and Swiss embroideries to the tourists—the Americans in particular. Now and then big chalets were passed, built right on the lake, with an open space underneath in which boats were kept. With their gables, and outside stairways, and carved balconies, these looked to be grand places in which to live.

At last the boat reached a certain landing, at which most of its passengers docked on shore; for the little train of the cog railway was waiting to take them up Mt. Rigi. To go up this mountain to spend the night, and then to rise at daybreak to see the sun get up, was one of the favorite trips of the Swiss tourist. Up the steep sides of the mountain puffed the little quaint train, its tiny compartments built on different levels, so as to accommodate themselves to the steep incline. There were stopping places here, too, and women and children would come up to the train, offering wild flowers for sale, or perhaps some fruit. At each station the air seemed purer and clearer and stiller; it grew slowly cooler, too, until the tourists were glad that they had brought those extra wraps. Finally, the little train slid alongside a platform, the engine almost burying its nose in a bank of snow, which still remained on the shady side of the station.

Then everybody tumbled out and hastened up the path which led to the summit. The young people were probably in a hurry to reach the very top, investigate all the little booths where women sold Swiss toys and novelties and more alpenstocks, and climb up into the lookout built upon the very highest rock; but the grown

The Boy Who Loved the Out-of-Doors

There once lived a man who thought springtime the most beautiful season of the year. His name was Camille Corot. . . . He used to talk to the birds. They seemed to sing more sweetly when he came into the woods.

Camille Corot was born in Paris in 1796. His father was a tradesman.

Everything was very cozy in the Corot home.

The father did well in his trade, so he had plenty of money to make his family comfortable, wrote Olive B. Horne and Katharine L. Scobey, in their "Stories of Great Artists."

In the summer time the Corot family did not stay in Paris. They had a pretty little home in the country. Near the house was a large pond. Camille was always glad to leave the hot, dusty streets of Paris. It was so cool and shady under the trees by the pond.

Camille's full name was Jean Baptiste Camille Corot. Children in France often have as many names as that.

In the seven years of his school life, our little friend was always called Camille.

We, too, shall call him by that name.

When summer came each year, how glad Camille was to put away his books.

It seemed good to be with his father and mother once more.

Soon after the close of school, the whole family went to the country.

Then, indeed, was the boy happy.

He knew all the trees about the country home.

They were his friends. The birds, the flowers, the pure air, and blue skies,

all gave him pleasure.

He spent the whole day out-of-doors.

When it grew dark, he was sorry to go into the house.

When all the family were asleep, he used to sit by the open window in his room.

Young Corot made friends with an artist.

This friend helped Corot with his drawing. The artist taught Corot how to mix colors. He showed him how to lay on the paint.

began to draw the things he saw on his walks. Then it was that the merchant saw his counters covered with papers. Then it was that Camille used every spare moment for drawing. He wished that he might work with a brush instead of a yardstick.

He always carried a sketch-book in his pocket when he went walking. He filled the pages with drawings of trees and flowers. He made sketches of the river winding through the meadows and of the soft, fleecy clouds. He set up an easel in a corner of his bedroom. He spent many pleasant hours there. He filled in his sketches with color.

Young Corot made friends with an artist.

This friend helped Corot with his drawing. The artist taught Corot how to mix colors. He showed him how to lay on the paint.

How Plants Emerge in the Spring

Many plants, of course, spend their winters snugly under ground, and the way they push their leaves and shoots through the soil, often stony and rough, or clayey and stiff, is an entrancing study in itself.

They all seem to know when to start, and how to make their debut. The common ground orchises retire towards the end of the season far beneath the soil, and pass the time as bulbs until the returning spring. Then the leaves and flowers, all tightly pressed together, start upon the sunward journey. The outer leaf is hooked over above the rest into a hardened cap, and, as the growth begins, pushes the whole shoot up, acts like an awl boring its way past stones and lumps of earth.

The surfaces at length are reached, and the leaves and flowers expand, uninjured after their rough ascent. But this case is simple, because the leaves are narrow and easily compressed into a pencil-shaped bunch. Where the full-grown leaves are like green umbrellas, they need a much more elaborate plan.

In many cases they emerge from the earth closed and ferule first, and, when the whole cover is visible, put them up just as the everyday umbrella is put up when it rains.

This is how the May-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*)—a plant common in North America—manages. Other umbrella-leaved plants push up their foliage just the other way, like an umbrella blown inside out, and with all the points drawn together at the top.

In this case, of course, when the stick of the umbrella projects far enough from the ground, the points separate and drop into their proper places, like an inside-out umbrella brought back to

its proper shape. In these cases, whichever end has to bore is hardened.

In the first case, the ferule is hard and brown, in the second the points are swollen and smooth, just as in the ordinary umbrella.

Ferns have a different plan.

The baby frond, as anyone can see, is neatly rolled up into a crozier, protected all over the outside by brown, glistening scales.

It looks well protected and fit to push its own way into the world, but it is not, as a matter of fact, called upon to do this.

At the end of spring, the bracken stalks may be seen raising the clouds of earth, just as the average human being behaves when wishing to lift a heavy beam.

He arches his back, gets underneath it, and so raises it from the ground.

So the bracken breaks through the hardened earth by a strong arching of its stalk, and then draws the crozier out through the loosened clouds. These are only a few instances; close observation will show hundreds more ingenious ways in which the under world of leaves and flowers emerges into the air in spring.

The Happy Bee

There was a happy B, as any one could C.

Who never heaved a sigh of any sort.

He would fly among the pppp.

The nectar there to cccccc.

And gather pollen on his little thiii.

With neither how nor G, he'd fly away to T.

And there the honey he'd begin to uuuu.

Living always at his eeee,

With no one who would tttt.

He never had to mind his pppp and qqqq.

—M. G. Kains, in St. Nicholas.

Duilius Conquers the Carthaginians

The ships in olden times were very different from many of which you see now. They were not made to go by steam, but only by sails or oars.

As sails were useless unless the wind happened to blow in a favorable direction, the people preferred to use oars, as a rule.

Even large ships were rowed from one place to another by well-trained slaves, who sat on benches along either side of the vessel, and plied their oars slow or fast according to the orders of the rowing master.

These vessels with many rowers were called galleys, writes H. A. Guerber in "The Story of the Romans."

When the men sat on three tiers of benches, handling oars of different lengths, the boat they manned was known as a trireme.

There were other boats, with five, 10, or even 24 banks of oars; but for war the most useful were the triremes, or three-banked ships, and the quinqueremes, or those with five tiers of rowers. For battle, the ships were provided with metal points or beaks, and a vessel thus armed was rowed full force against the side of an enemy's ship to cut it in two.

Of all the people settled on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the Carthaginians were now the best sailors. They dwelt at Carthage, in Africa, and as their city was all the land they owned there at first, they soon turned all their energies to trading.

The Carthaginians thus amassed great wealth, and their city, which was near the present Tunis, and was 23 miles around, was one of the finest in the world.

In the course of their journeys, the Carthaginian sailors often visited Sicily, one of the most fertile countries in the world. Little by little they began to establish trading places there, and daily gained ground in the island. The Romans saw the advance of the Carthaginians with great displeasure; for it is but a step from Sicily to the Italian mainland, and they did not want so powerful a people for their neighbors.

The city of Syracuse was at this time the largest and strongest on the island, although the Carthaginians had waged many wars against it. There was also another city that was independent, which was occupied by a band of soldiers called Mamertines. A quarrel between these two cities led to war, and the Mamertines were so badly defeated that they asked the Romans for help.

When Hiero, the King of Syracuse, heard that Rome was planning to help his enemies, he sought aid from Carthage, and began to get ready for the coming war. The Romans, however, boldly crossed over into Sicily, and

won such great victories that Hiero soon made peace with them, and he remained friendly to Rome as long as he lived.

The Carthaginians were thus left to carry on the war without the help of Syracuse. Now while the Roman legions were noted for their bravery on land, the Romans soon realized that Carthage would have the advantage, because it had so many ships.

A navy was needed to carry on the war with any hopes of success, and, as the Romans had no vessels of war, they began right away to build some. A Carthaginian quinquereme . . . was used as a model. While the ship-builders were making the 120 galleys which were to compose the fleet, the future captains trained their crews of rowers by daily exercise on shore.

Such was the energy of the Romans that in the short space of two months the fleet was ready. As the Romans were more experienced in hand-to-hand fighting than any other mode of warfare, each ship was furnished with grapping hooks, which would serve to hold the attacked vessel fast, and would permit the Roman soldiers to board it.

The fleet was placed under the command of Duilius Nepos, who met the Carthaginian vessels near Mylae, on the coast of Sicily, and defeated them completely. Most of the enemy's ships were taken or sunk, and, when Duilius returned to Rome, the senate awarded him the first naval triumph.

In the procession, the conqueror was followed by his sailors, bearing the bronze beaks of the Carthaginian galleys which they had taken. These beaks, called "rostra," were afterwards placed on a column in the Forum, near the orators' stand, which was itself known as the Rostra, because it was already adorned by similar beaks of ships.

Duilius was further honored by an escort of flute players and torch-bearers, who accompanied him home from every banquet he attended. As no one else could boast of such an escort, this was considered a great privilege.

The Clock and the Bee

Clock. I'm the worker! Night and day, Without food or drink or pay, Thro' the sunshine and the storm, Winter cold and summer warm, At the midnight's stillness time, And the morning's earliest chime, My hands are ever busy found— Days and years—a ceaseless round— Tick-a-tack!

Self-loving bee, in me you see A striking type of industry!

—Thomas B. Macaulay.

THE HOME FORUM

Freedom

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHISTIAN SCIENCE is enlightening mankind on the question of freedom by showing what true freedom is. It is revealing freedom as mental liberation, liberation from the false beliefs of evil of matter, and of personal sense. Christian Science is freeing men in the ratio of their understanding of its teachings; and these teachings are open to all who possess the willing mind and the honest intention.

On page 481 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else. God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss. Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Obviously what is needed by human beings is the understanding of their relationship to God, for in this understanding of Him is "freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss." The world has striven for freedom along all ways but the right one. It has thought to find it in the perfecting of material devices and comforts, in the piling up of luxury, by adding to the material objects of sense which gratify the eye and by increasing the pages of rhythm which lull the ear into believing more deeply that material sound has the quality of reality in it.

The world also, at times, has thought its freedom lay in mental domination, for have not nations sometimes dreamt that their highest well-being lay in handing over their destiny to autocratic rule; and has not this only tended to make mental domination the graded rule throughout the acquiescent state? It cannot ever end otherwise. To permit a dictator over the many by the few is to admit that the many may themselves assume it as the individual rule. Freedom! the word has often been so distorted in its meaning as to become almost unrecognizable.

The greatest freeman who ever lived was Christ Jesus; and the test of genuine freedom is his standard. Moreover, the standard of Jesus is the standard of Christian Science. This standard is conformity to the law of God. It means obedience to divine

Principle. It is in accord with these words of Paul: "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." The Nazarene revealed God to mankind as Spirit and Truth, as the loving father; he revealed the fact that Spirit working through spiritual law is the only real power. He proved the truth of what he taught by the so-called miracle, by the healing of the sick and the raising of the dead, thus demonstrating the unreality of so-called material law or physical force which mortal sense believes to be the cause of disease and death. All the wonders Christ Jesus performed demonstrated his accurate, scientific knowledge of spiritual law and the absolute understanding he had of the reality of matter.

Mrs. Eddy did not compromise with error. Material sense, she knew, was the enemy of mankind; and she spoke on the subject without reservation. Thus she says in Science and Health (p. 227): "The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being." Strong words these; but how true! Still, the binding is due to "the illusion of material sense"; and an illusion has no real presence; indeed it has no power at all in the absolute sense.

One of the most interesting and significant sayings ever uttered by Jesus the Christ occurs in the eighth chapter of John's Gospel. "Then said Jesus to those Jews which believed on him, If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth makes free! Freedom is mental. It comes from knowledge of God, of Love and Truth. The words just quoted must have referred to freedom from error of all kinds, for Jesus liberated men from every type of false belief. What hope is here for every human sufferer! God's healing power was not limited to the beginning of the First Century or to the first two centuries of the Christian era. God's willingness and power to heal are as available at the present moment as ever they were. The truth which makes men free has again been made plain through Christian Science, and awaits acceptance by all mankind. Men have to advance toward it, investigate it for themselves, then adopt it in life-practice. To make the advance may require the abnegation of much pride and self-will; to make the investigation demands an unbiased attitude of mind.

What do mortals believe at present in a greater or less degree? That man is the slave of circumstance, the butt of chance, a weak creature subject to every physical impulse that affects him upon himself. Mortals believe, although they may not always be inclined to admit it, that man is a puppet handled by strings he himself cannot touch and unseen waves he cannot detect. Christian Science, as Mrs.

Cashmere an Etcher's Paradise

"Cashmere is a perfect etcher's paradise. Full of small and graceful forms, it is the quaintest place imaginable, for the houses look as if they had been sitting up all night, or as if they had been engaged in a sort of diabolical game, and had been struck stationary in the midst of it, for no two of them are at the same angle. Srinagar is

perhaps the ideal city for the etcher and master of line; there are bridges composed of myriads of blocks of wood, irregular buildings looking almost like lacework of wood, beginning with a plain white wall, probably dazzling with sunshine, and getting richer and richer, until they culminate at the top in a perfect blaze of detail and masses of flowers.

In fact, these Cashmere houses seem in their dainty structure to resemble nothing more closely than flowers. One cannot help thinking that if James MacNeill Whistler could only be let loose for a while in Cashmere, what joys there would be for the collector and art lover," writes Dorothy Menges in "World Pictures."

"I myself lived for some months in a boat on the Jhelum, and this is, without doubt, the dreamiest and most beautiful life imaginable. One drifts lazily down a golden river, bound in hills of blue, and lying beneath a pale green sky. At sundown the water changes to a bluish gray, and how well the gray sky, mixed with opal tints, with a crimson dash of the setting sun, is reflected on its calm surface, while the banks and the groves of wood behind are bathed in a mystic atmosphere of greenish mist!"

At noon, numerous figures in colored dresses are to be seen seated on rafts, and on steps, under big umbrellas, trying to catch a breath of the air, as it now and then wafts itself in warm gusts across the river; and a Cashmere family of small brown babies, clad in red and blue, at play on the edge of the river, is a charming subject for a picture. Many bold and rich effects can be obtained by painting an Eastern city at the hottest hour; there is the dull green river, with brown steps leading to it, perhaps a white archway, with delicate foliage of tender green, and clear blue sky, and all these details gain tone from the dark shadow within the archway. It sounds crude on paper, and many an artist would make it so on canvas; to be successful one must be able to triumph over the difficulties of blending strong color in a strong light.

"Everybody is prepared to find picturesqueness in Japan, while, on the other hand, almost all the artists and writers, with the exception of one or two, who have painted or treated Indian subjects since India became British, have left an ineffaceable impression of dullness on the mind. The dullness must have been in the artist or in the critic; it most certainly is not in the ancient cities, with their streets, temples and natives, which are mines of picturesqueness beauty, boundless fields for the work of the artist."

"If a deprecator of India's charms and picturesqueness could but see a pink homestead, sweet in color, abutting on the river wherein it is reflected in opalescent shadows, or catch a glimpse of Cashmere through its pearly haze, with the women seated like queens of merchandise, at the street corners or in the bazaars vending their goods, the men, when labor is done, sitting at the door of an inn in gray burnooses, . . . or a belle of Cashmere with a gorgeous veil all wrought in gold and her ears richly bedizened with the wonderful gold work of Jeypore,—surely he, too, would succumb to her charms and frankly admit that the great Indian Empire is the home of loveliness and beauty."

"It is a mistake perhaps to live too

"There is nothing in France that quite matches the sweetness and diversity of the long Pyrenean border. Nowhere else are the pastoral and sylvan so happily mated, nowhere the villages so compact of thrift and romance, the foreground so sweet, the distances so sublime and shining."

Edith Wharton says in "A Motor-Flight Through France."

"There is always an added interest—architectural and racial—about the border regions where the idiosyncrasies of one people 'run' as it were, into those adjoining; and a key to the character of each is given by noting precisely what traits have survived in

transplantation. The Pyreneans have a certain Spanish seriousness, but so tempered by Gallic good-humor that their address recalls the perfectly mingled courtesy and self-respect of the Tuscan peasant. One feels in it, at any rate, the result of an old civilization blent with independence and simplicity of living; and these bold,

handsome men, straight of feature and limb, seem the natural product of their rich hill-country, so disciplined by industry, yet so romantically free.

"Argeles is a charming old hill-town, which has kept itself quite aloof from the new wateringplace of Gazost in the plain; but the real object of the excursion lies higher up the valley, in a chestnut forest on the slope of the mountains. Here the tiny village of Saint Savin swarms beeline about its great Romanesque church—a naked massive structure, like the skeleton of some prehistoric animal half emerging from the rock. Old as it is, it is rooted in remains of greater antiquity—the fallen walls of an abbey of Charlemagne's building, it raised, the legend runs, on the site of a Roman villa which once served as the hermitage of Saint Savin, son of a Count of Barcelona."

Church of St. Savin in the Pyrenees

"One morning in 1877, while sitting at my desk in the Department of State, I was informed that two gentlemen 'from some Pacific' Island desired to see me," writes Frederick W. Seward, in his "Reminiscences of a War-time Statesman and Diplomat."

"On entering they introduced themselves. One was an American merchant, who had been engaged in business at Apia Harbor. The other was a tall, fine-looking, swarthy-complexioned man, in ordinary American dress, who proved to be the Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Samoan Islands.

"He spoke English easily and fluently, but with some quaint idioms that seemed to render it more impressive. When I asked him how he had learned it, he told me that he was taught by the missionaries. Schools and text-books not being available, his chief study of the language had been the Bible.

"His credentials proved to be all in proper form, and as the business which brought him to Washington was so important it had been deemed wise that he should come himself, instead of intrusting it to any diplomatic or consular representative, I duly presented him to Secretary of State Mr. Evarts and to President Hayes, and I was authorized to discuss matters with him on the part of our Government.

"With the increase of intercourse and trade, the Samoan Islanders had perceived that they might become the object of some intrigue, or perhaps fall under the sway of some one of the maritime powers of Europe, whom they would be powerless to resist. Doubtful of their ability to maintain peaceful and stable existence, they wished the United States to recognize and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps toward regulated and responsible government.

"In short, his mission was nothing

less than to ask that they might come under the flag of the United States, and become a part of our extended dominion, either by formal annexation or under a protectorate, in such form as the American Government might prefer.

"I explained that, while the American people had in former years been willing and desirous of extending their national domain on the Continent, yet there had now come a decided change in public opinion. Extension of the national boundaries was now looked upon with disfavor. Especially was there a strong opposition to the acquisition of any islands, near or remote, inhabited by any race but our own;

the proposed treaties for naval harbors in the West Indies, and for the

acquisition of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and Santo Domingo, had been shelved or summarily rejected. Even the Panama Canal had been allowed to pass into the hands of a European power,

and the purchase of Alaska was still a subject of reproach and ridicule, and pronounced a gigantic folly."

"The leading members of the Foreign Affairs Committee in Congress

were sounded. There were differences of opinion among them, but practically all were agreed that the times were inauspicious for the consideration of any such subject. The Senate would not consent to any treaty that involved expense or obligation, and the House, in which there was an anti-Administration majority, would vote it down as a matter of course. It seemed to be considered a mark of patriotism to oppose any addition to our own country.

"The Samoan envoy listened gravely and sadly to the recital of these adverse conditions. Finally, he said that I might draw up the treaty in any form I thought best, and he believed his people would agree. They would give up their best harbor, that of Pago-Pago, which fortunately was as yet unoccupied, and in return would ask

nothing, except our assurances of peace and friendship."

"I drafted a treaty, and another,

and yet another, endeavoring to meet

the various congressional and popular objections. It seemed as if the Senate might be induced to consent to

the acceptance of a harbor, provided the country was not to pay anything for it, or even to agree to protect or defend it.

"So at last the treaty was put into

that form. Even the phrases tendering our good offices in case of disputes with other powers were ob-

jected to, but were finally allowed to stand.

The treaty was signed and sealed by the Secretary and Mr. Maumea, the Samoan envoy. It was sent to the Senate, and in due time was confirmed.

"The press and the public seemed

to regard the matter with indifference, and the House refused any ap-

propriation for a coal yard for Pago-

Pago, which remained deserted and unused.

"The Diplomatic Corps of course

took note of the Samoan affair.

Some of them were amused and others puz-

zled by it. For a nation of 'landgrabs'

as we were called in Europe,

we seemed to be very slow and re-

luctant to take steps for our own ag-

grandizement. When I mentioned to

the British Minister, Sir Edward Thorne, that the Samoans might

perhaps ask Queen Victoria for a pro-

tectorate, in case their negotiations with us should fail, he smiled and said.

"Well, I suppose we should take them, but I do not think we should care to enter into any quarrel about it."

A few months later, Dr. von Schlozer, the German Minister, came into my room in a very cheerful mood.

"Aha," said he. "Also, we have a

harbor in Samoa. Not the best—no,

you have the best. You have Pago-

Pago. But we have the next best."

"What one have you, mein Herr?"

"Apia Harbor. It is a good

harbor. It is where the people are

and the trade. We shall use our har-

bor now. You do not use yours—no,

but you will, some day. Some day,

you will."

"And in so saying the cheery en-

voy proved himself a prophet."

Blessed Is He

Blessed is he who hath not trod the

ways

Of secular delights, nor learned the

lore

Which loftier minds are studious to

abhor;

Blessed is he who hath not sought

the praise

That perishes, the rapture that be-

trays;

Who hath not spent in time's vain-

glorious war

His youth; and found—a schoolboy

at four score—

How fatal are those victories that

rise

Their iron trophies to a temple's

height

On trampled Justice, who desires not

bliss,

But peace; and yet, when sum-

moned to the fight

Combats as one who combats in

the sight

Of God and of his angels; seeking this

Alone—how best to glorify the right.

—Aubrey De Vere.

Exploring Quiet England

"We hear much said nowadays about the Empire, and said wisely and bravely, too; and we are told to hold our hands of brotherhood, and to keep our hearts warm towards our unknown friends and fellow-citizens over the sea, and to be proud of the great outward-beating wave of English life and thought which surges over the globe."

"But . . . we may sometimes wisely turn our thoughts homewards and inwards and backwards, to the wonderful currents of history and tradition that have molded our island race and made us what we are," writes A. C. Benson in "Along the Road."

"We are apt to forget, we town-dwellers, what an incomparable treasure of old and beautiful things is hidden in our land,

in our villages and hamlets, in the forest

clearings and the remote valleys and

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JULY 16, 1917

EDITORIALS

Tightening the Bearing Rein

THE situation within the German Empire is so involved, and is shrouded, owing to the very nature of Germany's position in the war, with so much secrecy, that it is possible to do little more than estimate the possibilities of the present situation. It appears now to be a definitely ascertained fact that the Reichskanzler, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, has resigned, together with at least the leading members of his cabinet, and that the Kaiser has accepted his resignation, and has appointed, in his place, the Undersecretary of Finance, in the Prussian ministry, Dr. Michaelis. The significance of this change lies rather in the personality of the new Chancellor than in anything else. It seems to point plainly to the fact that the Kaiser, acting in consultation with the heads of the Junker party and with the military chiefs, von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, has determined more than ever to fulfill the saying of Bismarck, "This young man will be his own Reichskanzler," and to take the political as well as the military direction of the nation's affairs into his own hands. Such a decision would be entirely in keeping with the well-known predilections of the Crown Prince, who was himself necessarily a leading personage at the council of state at which the recent decision was taken. In attempting to estimate, however, the reasons for these changes, it is necessary to take cognizance somewhat of the ex-Chancellor himself.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has long been a close personal friend of the Kaiser's. They were students together at Bonn, and ever since then the ex-Chancellor has been on that close firm of Prussian bureaucrats in whose hands the destinies of the German nation have so largely centered. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was not a brilliant man, but he was essentially what is known as a safe man, and there is little or no secret of the fact that he was opposed to some of the principal plans of the military chiefs for winning the war. For a considerable time he stood out successfully against the unlimited submarine warfare which was so dear to Admiral von Tirpitz, but his resistance could probably only have been maintained in the event of a successful campaign of the German armies in the field. Therefore, as the impetus of the German attack slowed down, as it gradually came to a standstill, and then began even to recoil, the demand for some measure which would cripple the effort of the British and French armies, and render nugatory the iron blockade of the British fleet, became proportionately insistent. The Chancellor, consequently, surrendered on this point, as he had surrendered on many others, but his surrender was contemporaneous with the development of another difficulty, this time a political difficulty within the Empire.

The revolution in Russia which threatened to take the country out of the war, and, for the time being, did relieve the pressure on the forces of the Central Powers, on their eastern front, had, nevertheless, a reflex effect: There was projected throughout the whole political system of Germany a demand for greater liberties, and this demand was one which, above all others, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince were determined to resist. For the purpose of such resistance the philosophic Reichskanzler was not an ideal leader. It was proposed, apparently, at one time, to invest von Hindenburg with the power of a military dictator under the Kaiser. This idea, however, if it was ever seriously advocated, would probably have been too great a challenge to whatever remnant of democracy may be articulate in Germany today, and, therefore, the determination has apparently been taken to substitute for the ex-Chancellor, himself by no means the type of the strong man in politics, a mere figurehead in the person of Dr. Michaelis, who will carry out the absolute directions of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, supported by the full weight of the Junker party and the military chiefs. Thus, that statesman of so many lives, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, at last retires, and Dr. Michaelis reigns in his stead.

Of Dr. Michaelis himself little enough is known that is of any consequence. It is possible that like many a man before him, who has suffered mainly from want of opportunity, he may develop undreamed-of characteristics. Still, at present, he is known mainly as the author of a declaration which has been remembered more generally than the man who gave utterance to it, the statement made, only a few months ago, that if Germany were not careful she might find herself confronted with famine before the summer was over. Indeed, in an article devoted to the same subject, he was at pains to impress upon the German people that the end of the war would not mean the end of the food problem, and that for some years to come, owing to the shortage of shipping and other difficulties, incidental to the war, this problem would remain a serious one in the country. Dr. Michaelis, therefore, takes office with the full consciousness of the difficulties confronting Germany in this respect, and for this reason he is probably prepared to go every length, with the German naval ministry, in pressing the submarine warfare to its most bitter conclusion. But this will not be his only task. There will remain before him the labor of reconciling the claim to autocratic authority of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince with the varying shades of the demand for greater political freedom, emanating from Germany in general and from Prussia in particular. All that it seems possible at present to conclude, on this subject, from any available information, is that the conservative elements in Germany have determined to join hands to reduce any concessions, the Kaiser may be inclined to make, to a minimum, and that, in this decision, they are to have the support of the heads of the Army. This conclusion seems to be borne out by the fact that the Germania, the principal organ of the Centre

party, recently declared that the Junkers, under the leadership of the Crown Prince, had joined hands with the militarist party, under von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, in a determined effort to drive from power the man who, whilst officially countenancing and even giving voice to their ultra demands, was believed to have no particular liking for them in his heart.

There is, however, yet another phase in the intrigues which have been tearing Germany to pieces, within the last few weeks, and that is the fact that the ex-Chancellor is no friend to the Roman Catholic Center. In the old days, before the war began, von Bethmann-Hollweg was at open war with two great parties in the Reichstag, the Social Democrats and the Roman Catholics, as represented by the Center. The world has had no opportunity of learning whether his attitude toward either of these parties has changed during the war, but it is commonly understood that he has declined to compromise, in any way, in his dealings with socialism, whilst the steady rerudescence of the power of the Center in Germany, as manifest in the recent repeal of the laws against the Jesuits, may have been carried out in the teeth of his opposition, and so have rendered even more precarious his hold on the Reichstag.

Any person, however, who attempts to discuss the situation in Germany, at the present moment, does so almost in the position of a dramatic critic who strives to estimate a play with the curtain down between himself and the stage, and with little more than the past achievements of the dramatist and the actors to assist him. If, however, as seems probable, the supreme power in Germany is to be more than ever concentrated in the hands of a few men, at all events until the close of the war, the struggle is likely to be intensified. Ever since the very broad hint of the President of the United States that the negotiations for peace, when the time came for undertaking them, would have to be conducted not with an individual but with a nation, not with a Hohenzollern but with the German people, the Kaiser must have been preparing for the last phase of the struggle. It looks as if this last phase was to take the shape of an attempt to stake everything on a final tremendous effort to win the war. If this should prove to be the case, it is impossible to say what tremendous issues in the field and on the seas the next few months may not witness.

Future of the Motion Picture

WHILE it cannot be denied that commendable industry and initiative have been displayed in the development of the motion-picture industry to its present proportions, the quite general verdict of discriminating observers must be that producers and managers, perhaps because of their own too limited perspective, have failed, in a great measure, to maintain the standard of excellence which their unusual opportunity has made possible. Commercially, the industry has become tremendously important. As an attraction, the motion picture appeals to the people of all nations. Its language, as has been said, is universal, and it is because of this that its possibilities as an educator, primarily, and as an eradicator of racial and sectional prejudices, are but partially appreciated.

President Wilson, no doubt realizing that the motion-picture producers in the United States have, by ingenuity and perseverance during the last five or six years, made the pictures produced in this country popular in almost every section of the globe, recently invited the cooperation of the producers with the Committee, on Public Information. The President is quoted as saying that he regards the motion picture as an important factor in national life. This it certainly is, although it is not now so important a factor as it might and should be made. It is, no doubt, the desire of the President, in asking this cooperation by producers and managers, to enlist their aid in carrying the message of the United States around the world. That message, if it is to portray the national life truthfully and faithfully, will not be the libel which has been written on screens in this country so frequently in the past. There has been much of the sordid, and far too much of a phase of human life which has its existence only in the imagination of those who labor under the mistaken belief that they are entertaining a public unable to discriminate between the false and the true.

Producers and managers who are responsible for the quality, or lack of quality, of certain of the motion-picture films offered, seem to be mistaken in their estimate of the public taste. They should be able to see that their present opportunity, not only to serve, but to aid in the cultivation of a desire for the best, is in many respects similar to the opportunity long ago embraced by the producers of phonograph records in supplying the very best in vocal and instrumental music. These producers have sent good music into millions of homes where it was formerly unknown. They have sent it, also, into camps, on board ships, and into the byways and remote corners of the world. They have found, and to their profit, that productions of the higher class are appreciated. It is reasonable to suppose that a vast majority of the patrons of places where motion pictures are exhibited would show a similar laudable appreciation. The public has endured much at the hands of the producers, suffering the imposition of objectionable features in the hope that the general offering might embrace some really entertaining or instructive films.

But there are unmistakable indications that a patient public is tiring somewhat of the experiment. Those who pay at the door have given sufficient proof that they will gladly support meritorious productions. Why, then, is this proof not accepted more at its face value by the producers and managers? The field is broad and the opportunity great.

Cuba's Industrial Advancement

NOWHERE has greater solicitude been manifested for the welfare of Cuba than in the United States, and it follows logically, that nowhere will there be felt more genuine gratification because of the increased commercial

and industrial development of that island, now apparent. Recent events, while there have been internal disturbances which at one time threatened serious results, have tended to convince, not only all elements in the Cuban Republic, but people of all countries, that the Government of the island is firmly established and honestly administered. No further invitation than this assurance is required to bring to Cuba all the capital and all the directing force necessary for the development of its industrial resources. Those persons, in the United States and elsewhere, who have been most familiar with the natural resources of Cuba have persistently maintained that, with an opportunity to devote to industry the energies and forces so long monopolized in dealing with factional uprisings and revolutions, a measure of prosperity would speedily be attained which would promise great things for the future. Conditions which have served to increase all commercial and industrial activity in the United States have, of course, been reflected in no small degree in Cuba. The sugar industry, for instance, has benefited greatly, and this, in turn, has encouraged the building of additional railways. Increased freight from sugar mills and plantations, and the movement of larger volumes of merchandise of all kinds, have made necessary the development of plans for additional wharf facilities and larger warehouse space. Tourist traffic also is increasing, it is reported, and large, modern hotel buildings are being planned.

Marked as is the contrast between the Cuba of today and Cuba under Spanish rule, industrially and commercially, it is no more marked than is the contrast between the people of Spanish Cuba and the people of Cuba liberated. Immediately responsive to new duties and new responsibilities, the residents of Cuba, who cherished sufficient independence of thought and action to fight against what for years seemed likely to prove overwhelming odds, have progressed far in solving the great problems incident to a complete realization of their highest ideals. It is true, as they fully appreciate, that serious problems still confront them as a nation. These problems are the greater because of the susceptibility of a large portion of the masses of that Republic to influences which seek to divert them from industry to the pursuit of a modified brigandage, which, they have been promised, will insure to them a license greater than the liberty they now enjoy, together with the spoilsman's share of the earnings of capital. These predatory elements of Cuban society, entrenched in the more remote sections of the island, are, it is reported, being gradually subdued, either by force or by the leavening influences constantly at work among them. In the mean time there is being raised up, amid those people of the island who have been first to avail themselves of the advantages of a truer freedom, a stalwart and self-reliant electorate and citizenry, voluntarily pledged to the maintenance of the democracy which was achieved through adversity and war.

The Sands o' Dee

THE Welsh call the Dee Dyfrdwy. This is mentioned in passing, because the Dee, in its origin, and in part of its course, is a Welsh river, and its Welsh name should, in any mention of the river, be duly recorded. This name need not, however, enter further into anything that may be said about it. Anyone who knows the Dee well thinks ever gratefully, of course, of its upper reaches, of the beautiful Lake Bala, where it takes its rise; of the wonderful Vale of Llangollen, and of the river's journey, thirty miles or more, down to Overton, through the narrow valley, inclosed on the south by the steep lower slopes of the Berwyn Mountains and on the north by a series of lesser hills running away to the sea. If he is an Englishman, however, he thinks of it firmly as the Dee, all the way.

Then he will remember it lower down, when it has ceased the tumbling and rushing and rock-dodging habits of its Welsh days, and has become a gracious, placid stream, which flows, rich, brown, and clear, under the great trees of Eton Park, past the red city walls of old Chester, past the historic woods of Hawarden, and so on to the famous estuary, with its still more famous sands. Now, on a first view, whether the day be fair or dull, there is little about the sands o' Dee that one should desire them. Viewed from the Cheshire side, there is, of course, the grand prospect of the Welsh coast, with its wooded hills and distant mountains, but lying in between, when the tide is out, there is just one vast stretch of wet, gray sand, through the midst of which meanders aimlessly the thin thread of the river. Such is the view, for instance, gained from the heights above Hoylake; just a great, gray waste, with here and there, a gaunt tide-washed pile sticking up crookedly out of the sand, with festoons of seaweed about its feet, and flapping idly in the breeze. About a mile from the Cheshire shore is the little island of Hilbre, with its solitary white house; but beyond this, there is nothing in all that seventy square miles of immensity but sand and sea gulls.

Then suddenly the tide turns, and the daily repeated miracle begins. The water rushes in like a mill race. Shallow channels become filled. One minute, islands, peninsulas, grotesque promontories, are being formed in all directions, the next, they are blotted out in a flood of water. All the time the narrow thread of the river seems to be expanding by leaps and bounds, and so the water comes steadily on, until, in an incredibly short space of time, it has flooded the whole vast estuary, and is washing the sand dunes of the Cheshire coast and the pebbles on the shore of Wales five miles away. It is then, of course, when the sands o' Dee are covered, that most people would acclaim the prospect at its best; but those who have lived with these strange wastes any length of time, and have seen them in all their varying moods, learn to love them. Summer or winter, there is no place in all England where the sunsets are more wonderful, and it was to Hoylake, overlooking the famous sands, that Turner, that great painter of sunsets, resorted to do much of his work. And to see the sunset at its best, the tide must be out, and the waste must be wet, and the dull red glare from the west must light up a thousand pools of water in a wilderness of sand. Then, of course, there is the moonlight view,

when the moon casts in silver what the sun, a few hours before, had cast in red and gold, and the lights on the far-away Welsh coast twinkle and twinkle again, like so many groups of stars. So it was, anyway, in the days before the war. Here, indeed, is the only reminder of war amidst these silent stretches of land, sea, and sky. It is specially noticeable, perhaps, just now in the long summer evenings. No longer do lights flash out suddenly from the distant shore of Wales, as the half darkness of the summer night at last takes possession. Nowadays, the moon alone does all the lighting there is to be done at night over the sands o' Dee, as over the rest of the country.

Notes and Comments

JUST a whisper by 100,000,000 people—a whisper in the ear of the United States Senate—might be enough to blow away the vapors that are preventing the Senate from reaching a decision on the food bill. Action at once is imperatively requisite. Witness this statement from a seasoned observer now traveling in the Central States: "If anybody should tell you that the crops are going to be short this year, do not believe it. I never saw such fields of wheat, corn, barley, rye, oats, and vegetables in all my life. The farmers in all the States we have passed through have evidently put forth every effort to increase the world's food supply this year, and there is going to be an abundance of food, feed, and fodder, not only for domestic consumption, but for export!" Is it patriotic Americanism that is willing to limit or delay the control which the United States Government needs to exercise in order to make good use of this ripening abundance?

A PACIFIC COAST hotel man who shouted "Hypocrite!" when a picture of President Wilson was thrown on the screen of a motion-picture show a short time ago, was arrested promptly and later sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment. The President, upon learning the facts, interposed in the man's behalf and obtained his pardon. It should be more widely known that the Chief Magistrate of the United States has not only a high sense of justice but a fine sense of humor. These two faculties, doubtless, enabled him to see that if all the people who, in the not remote past, shouted "Hypocrite!" at his picture were to be punished, equity would demand that many of those who are now throwing their hats into the air and cheering, in the presence of his portrait, should be included. And this, of course, would not do at all.

BIRD LOVERS at the front have, from time to time, supplied many delightful stories about the strange ways of the birds in the neighborhood of the firing line. One of the latest, from a "gunner," is worth quoting, if only because of the glimpse it affords of somewhere in France, which, like so many other somewhere, some British soldier has come to know in its every stone and tree. "The marshes," the "gunner" says, "are occupied by many waterfowl. Coots and moor hens are supremely indifferent to gunfire, and I know of several pairs nesting in a marsh not a hundred yards from the German front-line trenches. The marsh contains a lakelet, and an ancient gnarled hawthorn tree which has, somehow, escaped destruction, and in this a wood pigeon has built a nest and is sitting. In pools and reedy marshes to our left, numerous wild ducks are living. Early every morning they fly over the German lines, returning in the evening."

HE THEN goes on to speak about the cuckoo, and to tell that there was a keen competition amongst the men in the trenches to be the first to hear it. "There is a fascination, also," he adds, "in seeing a fresh bird and trying to identify it without any books of reference. This was the case with the oriole, when several of our mess had heated arguments on the matter, aided by a Frenchman, who, we afterwards found out, knew nothing about the matter." There is a curious incongruity about it all, but that is typical of so many things at the front."

MUCH speculation and discussion have been indulged in, by the press and public in the United States, as has already been noted, concerning what will be the complimentary nickname for the men sent to serve under General Pershing in the war. Already there is apparent a good-natured contest to decide who shall be accorded the distinction of having proposed the name that "sticks." The rivalry is, however, quite useless. It should be remembered that the "folks at home" seldom provide the nicknames for the soldier boys. This matter is attended to by the boys' associates, and is complimentary, or otherwise, as the associates may decide. The men already in the field and in the trenches will bestow upon "Uncle Sam's" boys whatever designation seems to suit them best, and from their decision it will be vain to appeal.

THOSE food gamblers who find, in the alleged fact that the supply of early growths of potatoes in one State of the American Union are exhausted, an excuse for advancing the price of potatoes sixty cents a bushel, have forty-seven other States, and, therefore, forty-seven other excuses, to look forward to in case quotations should, at any time during the year, show a downward tendency. There is only one effective way of dealing with the food gambler, and that is by putting the opportunities of gambling in food beyond his reach.

STEP from the hum of Fleet Street and the rush of modern city life into the quiet of the medieval Temple Church, and enjoy the contrast. Any Londoner can enter, if he is fortunate in finding the church open. Passing through the Norman porch he is met with the silence of the past, with the history and the beauty of those shining bronze effigies of Crusaders and the polished marble columns. If he happen to visit the Templars' Church on a Thursday, in the interval between morning and afternoon, he will hear the organ descant the finest music for the space of half an hour.